

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 23.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2264

BUSINESS CARDS.

BYLLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu. H. L. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L. King.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.) Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials, Office, 44 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St.; Tel. 119. Far-flying plantation and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 18, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK:	Capital	Val	Bld	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
G. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
N. S. Sach's Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	80,000	100	50	110
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	2,60,000	50	50	55
SUGAR.				
EWA.	5,000,000	20	28	28 1/2
HAWAII.	175,000	100	100	100
Hawaii Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100	80	80
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	42	42 1/2
Honomu.	750,000	100	16	17 1/2
Honokaa.	2,000,000	20	30	30
Honolulu.	500,000	100	20	20
Kahuku.	500,000	20	20	20
Kihili Plan. Co., Ltd.	1,050,000	50	15	15
Paid up.	1,600,000	50	14 1/2	14 1/2
Kipahulu.	300,000	100	100	100
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100	100	100
McBryde S. Co. Lt. A.	832,500	20	85	85
Paid up.	1,650,000	20	135	135
Nahuku Sugar Co. A.	200,000	20	20	20
Paid up.	200,000	20	20	20
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	160	162 1/2
Onomea.	200,000	20	20	20
Ookala.	500,000	20	185	190
Olas Sugar Co. Ltd.	812,500	20	55	55
Paid up.	2,000,000	20	155	155
Olowalu.	150,000	100	100	100
Panahan Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	100	100
Pacific.	500,000	100	100	100
Pais.	750,000	100	100	100
Pepee.	2,000,000	100	115	115
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	118	119 1/2
Waluku.	700,000	100	300	400
Walimano.	252,000	100	157	190
Walme.	125,000	100	100	100
STREAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. Co.	500,000	100	102	102
Inter-Island S. Co.	500,000	100	110	110
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Elect. Co.	250,000	100	110	110
Hon. Bp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100	100	100
Hon. Steam Laundry.	25,000	100	100	100
Mutual Telephone Co.	38,000	10	67	102
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	100	110
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	85	100
BANKS.				
First National Bank.			110	
First Am. Savings Bk.			102 1/2	
* Trust co.			102 1/2	
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 6 percent.		99 1/2	100 1/2	
Haw. Govt. 5 percent.		99 1/2	100 1/2	
Haw. Govt. 4 percent.		99 1/2	100 1/2	
Hilo R. E. Co. Spec. C.		101	101	
Lion, K. T. & L. Co.		101	101	
Ewa Plantation 6 p. c.		101	101	
O. R. & L. Co.		102 1/2	105	
Gas. Plant. 6 p. c.		102 1/2	105	
Oahu Plan. 6 p. c.		102 1/2	105	

Session Sales—Morning Session—Eighty Oahu, \$19. Afternoon Session—Ten Oahu, assessable, \$5.

Between Boards—One hundred and twenty-five. R. & L. Co., \$16; 30 Ewa, \$20; 30 Oahu, \$19; 100 Oahu, assessable, \$5; 15 C. Brewer & Co., \$15.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE	BAROM.	THERM.	WEATHER	WIND.	FORCE.
MM.	IN.	DEG.	MM.	IN.	
HR.	MIN.	SEC.	HR.	MIN.	
MIN.	SEC.		MM.	SEC.	
S 9 30 10 50 08	68	76	0 15 73	8	NE 3
10 00 10 50 08	69	76	0 15 74	8	NE 3
M 12 30 10 50 09	70	78	0 11 74	3	NE 3
T 12 30 (7:29) 09	70	78	0 11 74	3	NE 3
W 13 30 (5:29) 09	67	79	0 12 70	2	NE 3
Th 14 30 (5:29) 09	67	77	0 14 08	5	NE 3
F 15 30 (5:29) 09	67	76	0 15 71	2	ENE 3

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is .06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	HR.	MIN.	SEC.	PHASE	TIME	HR.	MIN.	SEC.	PHASE	TIME	HR.	MIN.	SEC.
Mon 18	2	46	1	2	14	5	44	6	10	Rise	4:45		
Tues 19	3	26	1	2	57	9	14	9	34	6	11	5	17
Wed 20	4	06	1	2	1	9	49	10	22	6	11	6	45
Thur 21	4	54	2	1	4	19	10	32	11	14	6	11	7
Frid 22	5	33	2	1	4	55	10	58	6	0	11	5	13
Sat 23	6	34	2	1	5	36	11	32	11	0	12	6	12
Sun 24	7	31	2	1	6	22	12	14	1	24	6	1	59
Sun 25	8	37	1	9	24	1	02	25	6	0	12	6	10

New moon on the 20th at 2:23 a. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian calendar time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistler blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich 9 hours 6 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

Nine ministers came in on the Clarendon from Maui Sunday: Revs. S. Koasama, Imai, J. E. Kepiti, J. G. Kima, E. Tokimasa, Theo. Richards, E. W. Thwing and J. Leadingham.

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WHOLE NO. 2264

UPPER HOUSE PASSES THREE BILLS

After Weary Debate.

to pass a resolution or a bill to settle the vexed question.

The report was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Senator White, with a pathetic look in his eyes, arose and presented the following report to the Judiciary Committee, on Senate Bill 2, entitled, "An Act to regulate the employment of labor on the public works of the Territory of Hawaii."

The bill is admirable as far as it goes, but unfortunately it does not go far enough to amount to anything whatever.

The bill purports to prohibit certain acts which manifestly ought to be prohibited, but as no penalty is declared for the violation of the law or any part thereof it would, if passed, serve no useful purpose.

Finally the bill was laid on the table, to be brought up later.

The English version of the report of the committee to investigate the conditions of the Leper Settlement was ready, but the committee was given further time to present the official report.

Resolutions were called for, and Mr. White gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

An Act to regulate and provide for the inspection, testing, storage and sale of petroleum and its products, and to repeal all parts of an Act regulating and providing for the inspection, testing, storage and sale of kerosene oil, approved on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1890, known as chapter LXVIII, Session Laws of 1890, and to repeal all parts of an Act to permit the importation of kerosene oil for fuel and mechanical purposes, approved the 22d day of April, A. D. 1896, and known as Act 14, Session Laws of 1896, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Mr. Achille gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act to amend section 45, chapter 57, Laws of 1892, Civil Laws, section 1159.

Mr. Achille read by title his bill relating to taxes, notice of which he had previously given.

Under suspension of rules, Mr. White read by title the bill which he had just given notice that he would introduce. It was referred to the printing committee.

WERE MIXED ABOUT THE MUSIC

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A REAR ADMIRAL of the British navy, the speaker of the House of Representatives and a dozen or two solons of the lower House of the Territorial Legislature caused more excitement yesterday in the old throne room of the capitol building than has been seen at any time since the Limekiln Legislature was organized.

Had a scene from the comic opera of "Pinafore" been translated to the halls of the Hawaiian Legislature the result could not have been different. From laughter to dignity and from dignity to laughter the members of the House alternated in their attempts to carry on legislation.

In the scene enacted yesterday Rear Admiral Andrew Kennedy Blakford, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet of His Majesty, held the role of the famous Pinafore Admiral; Representative Beckley of Molokai was the "Dick Deadeye," and Representative Dickey of Maui was the sweetest of "Sweet Little Buttercups." It all came about in this wise: The British Admiral, arrayed in the gorgeousness of the tightest-fitting frock coats, glittering gold epaulets, handsome cocked hat, brilliant red necktie and white trousers, followed by Colonel Colin-Keppe, Lieutenant Gerald B. C. Knob and Mr. R. Clutton-Baker, secretary to the Admiral, also attired in the full dress uniform of His Majesty's British navy, arrived at the capitol building accompanied by Adjutant General Soper of the N. G. H. At the instance of the Governor, Kapellmeister Berger was stationed in the old coronation band stand in the grounds, and the moment His Excellency alighted from his carriage the band struck up "God Save the King."

As the strains of the old familiar tune drifted in upon the argumentative solons a look of inquiry mounted to their countenances. Representative Makemau was the first to recover his equanimity and he soberly arose to the occasion and his feet. He called Speaker Atkins's attention to the fact that the band was playing "America" and as good American citizens the House should, as a body, rise to its feet in respect to the national air. The suggestion struck the speaker in the same light and he requested the members to cease their deliberations and show respect to the nation which would call for its own such an inspiring air as "America." The air ceased as soon as the naval commander and his officers entered the front portals. They mounted to the second floor and were received by Governor Dole.

Later the distinguished Admiral left the presence of the Executive and dropped in to view the august body of solons of the House. The speaker did not see them or their glittering uniforms. As the party appeared at the front doors again the Kapellmeister again caused the band to play "God Save the King."

The speaker soberly called the members to their feet, as if respect for the air was shown at one time in the day, the House should show the same respect at all times. The House indulged in considerable laughter over the suggestion. Representative Emmeluth scented the mistake, sat down, but only for a moment, for the speaker told him to stand up.

Then Representative Beckley, like "Dick Deadeye," poured out the vials of his wrath. Hitching up his trousers in true nautical fashion, and throwing out his chest in a manner that betokened trouble, the Molokai member inquired why the House should be made to pay respect for the British national anthem. He said it was played in honor of the British officers and he did not propose to make a monkey of himself by jumping up and down when the band played "God Save the King." The speaker unwittingly, failed to see the point, and then Emmeluth took a hand at the business also. Beckley said that if this nonsense was going to be kept up every time the band played in the capitol grounds he would introduce a bill in the afternoon prohibiting the band from playing within a mile of the capitol building during the session of the Legislature. The manner in which he delivered himself of his threat was ample evidence that he intended to put it into execution. The House by this time began to think it had done a foolish thing and cried for the order of the day. This brought the Pinafore crisis to an end.

When the afternoon session was called there was barely a quorum and the speaker, upon hearing a motion to adjourn, declared the lower House adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, as the members desired to attend the parade of the visiting Shriners. The House members present were good-natured and stood by the speaker.

Journal reading in the House of the previous day's happenings in that argumentative branch of the Legislature is becoming a decided bore to the solons, and many are taking advantage of the half hour utilized in its reading to listen to the harps of the lobbyists, who are beginning to swarm in the corridors. The journal becomes more voluminous each day and equally uninteresting. As a record of facts, stripped of the daily horseplay there is little in it to attract the average spectator's attention.

Kanauai introduced a bill of which he had given previous notice, entitled "An Act to amend section 125 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to the teaching of the Hawaiian language in the public schools," which passed its first reading.

A resolution was introduced by Punaki for the insertion of the following clause in the appropriation bill:

"For repairs on the roads in the district of Hanalei, Kauai, \$6,000; for a bridge across the Kalihuiwa stream, \$8,000; for a bridge across Lumahai stream, \$6,000; for a bridge across the Waipuwa stream, \$4,000."

Mahoe moved it be referred to the committee on public lands. Makainai moved to table, which carried.

Ewakiko presented a resolution asking for the military payroll kept by the Secretary of the Territory, as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Territory be and he is hereby requested to fur-

nish this House a list of persons drawing moneys from the Treasury under appropriation, 'Support of the military payroll,' also, present monthly expenditures of any moneys under the appropriation."

Majority voted for the report adopted, which prevailed.

Beckley presented the following sweeping resolution:

"That, whereas in the Governor's recommendation to the House of Representatives of the appropriation bill, the Governor has recommended to the Legislature to appropriate for the various departments and bureaus in the Territory of Hawaii of lump sums of money to be apportioned and paid at the discretion of the heads of said bureaus and departments.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii be requested to furnish this House the names of all persons employed by the Territory, the city of Honolulu, their nationality, whether citizens or not, their length of residence in the Territory of Hawaii; how long the said positions have been held by present incumbents; the character of said positions held by each person; the amount of salaries per month attached to all and each of the said positions of the following departments and bureaus, and clerical aid to the Secretary of the Territory: Superintendent of Public Works; Attorney General; Agriculture and Forestry; Auditor-Military; Registrar of Conveyances; Judiciary; Board of Health; Board Department; High Sheriff and Police, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"And be it further resolved that a certified copy of this resolution be furnished Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory."

The resolution was adopted.

Robertson presented notice of the following bills he intends to introduce:

"An Act to amend section 45 of chapter 57, of the Session Laws of 1892, relating to cases of absence, disqualification and vacancy in the offices of Circuit Judges;" also, "An Act to prevent the wanton destruction of the food fishes living in the water of the Territory of Hawaii."

This resolution was presented by Kauai makai, as follows: "To appropriate \$12,500 for repair and maintenance of roads and bridges in the district of Hana, Island of Hawaii."

Dickey moved the report be tabled and taken up with the appropriation bill. Mahoe said the bill should go to the committee on public lands. Motion to table carried.

A resolution was presented by William Moosman Jr., regarding the '95 revolution, as follows:

Be it resolved that the Secretary of the Territory forthwith submit to this House all matters pertaining to the political prisoners of 1895;

And further be it resolved that the said Secretary be requested to forthwith answer the following questions:

First—The names of all those who were arrested during that time.

Second—The date of arrest, and also the date of acquittal.

Third—The duration of time that each prisoner was deprived of his liberty.

Fourth—All correspondence exchanged between the late Republic and the foreign powers in reference to the said political prisoners.

Fifth—if there are any claims made by any foreign powers in regard to the subjects, to state how much and by what power said claim was made.

Sixth—All correspondence exchanged in regard to said claims.

Seventh—To separately state the different nationalities, their names and whether they were tried by a court-martial or not—both foreigners and Hawaiians. And further be it resolved that the clerk of this House be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the said Secretary of the Territory.

Kumalau moved the report be adopted, carried.

Ewakiko presented the following resolution:

"One hundred thousand dollars to widen the front of Hilo, to be inserted in the appropriation bill."

The resolution was tabled, to be taken up later with the appropriation bill.

Hoops moved to return the Auditor's communication with a request to place the amounts opposite each name of those who received salaries while on vacation. The chair did not view the report as unfinished business. Hoops said it was an oversight of his in not asking for the amounts in his original resolution.

At this moment the Government Band, stationed in the capitol grounds, struck up the air "America," although in this instance it was "God Save the King," in honor of the admiral and officers of the English flagship Warrpite, who were calling on Governor Dole. Makemau's ears opened wider, and he promptly moved that the entire House stand during the rendition of "America." The House arose and stayed their deliberations until the end of the piece.

The House adjourned was passed.

Beckley said that as Representative Dickey was one of the persons named in the list he should be made to answer as to the amount he received while absent. The chair came to Dickey's rescue by stating that "the honorable member was not required to make an answer to such a question."

The House enjoyed Dickey's embarrassment, while the latter looked wise over his spectacles.

Ewakiko presented a report of the standing committee on the control of sewerage system bill, recommending its passage.

Under the order of the day, House Bill 34, providing for the great seal of the Territory, and repealing chapter V, title II, Civil Laws of Hawaii, was read for the third time. Upon motion of Mahoe the bill was passed, as follows: Ayes, 25; noes, 1.

The band again struck up "God Save the King," and the speaker said the House should stand up again. The House did stand up, although there were many protests that it was not America but Edward VII's anthem. When this was said Emmeluth sat down, and so did a few others. The speaker called them to order, telling them to stand up with the speaker, to which they reluctantly complied.

Beckley sharply called for a point of order. "That is not 'America,' but the national anthem of the British empire, and is played in honor of the visiting British admiral, who had 'just looked in,'" said he angrily.

"Who gave this notice in the House that this was 'America' anyhow?" inquired Beckley, gazing sharply in the direction of Makemau.

House Bill 16, relating to criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates, was read for the third time and passed upon motion of Mahoe.

House Bill 17, relating to practice and procedure in criminal cases, was read for the third time, with two

amendments. It will be typewritten and made the order of business on Monday.

House Bill 26, relating to the desertion of husband or wife, was called up for consideration. The speaker said the report of the committee on the bill was to be considered. The members began wrangling over the bill as on the day when the committee of the whole House adopted an adverse report on it. Makemau contended that when the committee report was adopted the bill was "killed." Robertson stated that if the chair had taken his suggestion on the day the House battled with the report, the matter would not have come up again. He said that notwithstanding the fact the committee report had practically adopted the bill, yet the bill could not be so rejected until it had been read for the second time in connection with the report.

Pendergast was now of the opinion that the House showed too much haste in adopting the report. Robertson said this on Wednesday. Pendergast thought it was a lesson to the House to go slowly in future. He was of the opinion that the bill had already been "killed."

The speaker went back entirely on his ruling of Wednesday, and after blowing hot and cold, as he was swayed by the arguments on the door, finally declared the bill had been "killed" on Wednesday by the adoption of the adverse report of the committee.

House Bill 18, defining felonies and misdemeanors, was called for passage on its second reading. The report of the judiciary committee was adopted and the bill passed its second reading. The bill will be read for the third time on Monday.

House Bill 20, relating to cemeteries, was called for second reading.

Robertson said that there was no provision giving the Board of Health power to make regulations during an epidemic, and the whole country would be at its mercy. To get the consent of the Governor and Senate would be only practicable when the Legislature was in session. Furthermore, he could not understand why the House should be ignored, and he, as a Representative, strongly objected to any such arrangement.

The House was just as important and in some respects, more so than the Senate, but he did not propose to give the legislative power entirely to the Governor and Senate.

Emmeluth said this was only one of the conditions they wanted to deal with. There was another bill already before the Senate, containing all the matter in the House bill, and would reach them in a short time. He believed in yielding to the board the power to act and give regulations during intervals between legislative sessions, but he did not believe in yielding such matters as should be entirely handled by the Legislature. He favored holding the bill until the bill providing for new Board of Health regulations was brought into the House.

Pendergast, the introducer of the bill, favored considering the report of the member from Hilo relative to the bill.

"Kukua," shouted Kanaho. The speaker reminded him that "kukua" was not necessary.

The resolution was to the effect that the Board of Health regulations made during and after the bubonic plague should be rescinded.

Makemau moved that the bill and resolution be tabled, to be considered by the Senate Board of Health bill. Paolo wanted to cut off the power of the Board of Health "because it had more power than the Governor or Supreme Court."

Beckley wanted to know whether the members were to stand up when the band played "Yankee Doodle," etc.

He would introduce a bill to keep the band from playing within a mile of the capitol.

The speaker said it was because the House members were gentlemen.

The call for the order of the day brought the incident to a close.

In the Senate yesterday morning the Dispensary bill was introduced by Kanaho of Oahu.

The measure differs from that drawn up by Senator Russel in that it proposes to reduce the price of Dispensary liquor, thus putting down the anticipated revenues of the Territory. The author of the bill says that he does not care whether the Treasury gets a cent of profit out of the Dispensary or not. He simply wants the thirsty citizen to get his liquor cheap and pure.

The bill is shorter than the one now in force in South Carolina and eliminates the constable or spy system, leaving the enforcement of the law in the hands of the police. The Tillman Act is followed, however. Local option will exist in various districts, permitting people—women included—to opt out toward the Dispensary and nothing. No private dealers will be permitted to sell liquor.

The Territorial Government holds a monopoly. There will be no saloon kept by private parties on these Islands if the bill passes. Every one who wants liquor must get it at the Dispensary in its original packages and go elsewhere to drink it. As he drinks at all, he is enthusiastic for the measure, regarding it as State Aid for Impoverished Tropics.

There are all sorts of rumors about the attack of the liquor men towards the Legislature and of the Legislature towards the liquor men in regard to the Dispensary bill. They point generally to an interesting climax later on.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N.C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case.

First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts affected and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time.

Second, in the thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications of the liniment on the part, rubbing with the liniment on rising at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones.

Drane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At 50 cents.

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ISLAND OF MAUI.

(From the Maui News)

The News regrets to announce that Rev. Augustus Hutchinson, a colored minister of Spreckelsville, who came out from Montgomery, Alabama, has been convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to serve twenty days in the Wailuku prison. Mr. Hutchinson found it necessary to thrash a little negro boy for extremely impudent and vulgar language, and one McCleod, a negro from Alabama, took up the quarrel on the part of the boy, who, by the way, really deserved the whipping which the reverend gentleman administered. The two men began to quarrel and wound up by getting into a fight, in which Hutchinson so far forgot the dignity of the cloth as to administer to his opponent a sound drubbing. It is unfortunate that Mr. Hutchinson lost his temper, for better things are expected of the ministry. It is to be hoped that his punishment will teach him the wisdom of avoiding such encounters in the future.

STOLE TWO WATCHES.

Joe Manuel, Charley Lewis and George Brooks, three colored boys from Spreckelsville, were arrested on Thursday for the larceny of two watches from the store of T. Mori, a Japanese merchant at Kahului.

The watches were stolen on February 28 but were not missed till Wednesday of this week. The boys who were arrested were suspected, and have admitted that they stole the watches. Manuel sold one of the watches to John Nash, a negro man who has skipped, although the police will probably soon apprehend him.

Brooks gave one of the watches to one Dorsett for safekeeping. Lewis was merely a spectator of the theft. The boys were arraigned yesterday morning, and the case was continued till Monday.

Manuel and Brooks will probably plead guilty. Manuel is the gamier, wiser, vulgar and insulting language was the means of provoking a quarrel between Spreckelsville last week.

THEO. RICHARDS AT WAILEUKE.

Traders done in "blue" with the heading, "Dispense With What?" Dispensary for What? scattered from Waileue to Pauia, announced the talk of Mr. Theo. Richards at Kaahumanu Church, Wailuku, last Sunday night and a forceful and fruitful talk it was. The speaker began by calling attention to the fact that the things to which people are accustomed cause no apprehension, and cited the growing carelessness of a man in handling gunpowder, which habit of carelessness grows on him until some time day there is nothing left of him except a hole in the ground. So with liquor traffic which is allowed to increase without fear of consequences, resulting in an enormous increase in the use of liquor without in the least interfering with illicit traffic in liquor. The admitted evils flowing from this were forcibly pointed out and the speaker added that a prominent liquor dealer had asserted that the dispensary system would destroy a million dollars' worth of business, accompanied with the further statement that in Hawaii this business pays taxes to the total amount of not much more than \$100.

The speaker then made an allusion to his own business—that of bringing up boys, the chief products of the country, as well as its chief producers—and showed how his work, as well as that of other teachers, had been sadly marred. Many bright and promising young men from Kamehameha, and others schools as well, had been destroyed by drink, which destruction, had it been wrought by any other poison than alcohol, would have sent a thrill of horror through the Island.

While the speaker briefly suggested that the dispensary is preferable to the present system, for several reasons which he pointed out, the chief stress of the meeting being laid on the necessity for the creation of a better public opinion in Wailuku, where the drinking habit among the young men is invading scandalous functions to that extent that ladies hesitate about attending them. The speaker added that some young men are quite capable of taking care of themselves, but that others of them cannot, and that while the blue ribbon would be a safeguard, still the speaker was particular to urge that God alone could help some men to keep the hedge hence the slogan helping man clause in the pledge.

When the speaker plead with the young men of the town to combine for the purpose of creating a better sentiment in favor of abstinence, he met a generous response from the best blood of the town, of both races. Many donned the blue ribbon, no less in response to the eloquent plea of the speaker than to the persuasion of many of the charming young ladies of Wailuku, who exert their influence in encouraging the movement.

At the close of Mr. Richards' address Mr. Al spoke to the boys and girls in Hawaiian, and proceeded to break the meeting up into knots of enthusiastic signers of a new declaration of independence.

BURGLARY AT SPRECKELSVILLE.

On Thursday night burglars entered the store at Custer 5, Spreckelsville, through a window, and carried away a 200-pound safe containing \$96, opening the front door from the inside to remove the safe from the building. On Friday morning, Officer Vaverick, the local police officer at Spreckelsville, found the safe in a ditch in the cane-field, some 200 yards from the store. It had been opened by cutting a hole through the back of the safe with an axe, and the contents, with the exception of \$65, had been taken. The money left was gold, and was overlooked by the robbers.

Word was sent to the Sheriff yesterday morning, and efforts were at once inaugurated to apprehend the guilty party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that the law against kahunism is to be repealed at the present session of the Legislature. While that will hardly be done, still no particular harm would result if this law were repealed. Kahunism, like spiritualism and other delusions, will continue to exist in spite of repressive laws because there are so many people who dearly love to be deluded into the belief that they are dabbling in esoteric mysteries.

While overt acts of kahunism may be suppressed by the strong arm of the law, yet beliefs cannot be legislated out of existence. The school teacher is the only cure for kahunism.

The attention of the sheriff and the police is invited to the insidious forms of vagrancy which permeate Wailuku and Kahului, to say nothing of other points on the Island, where it exists as well. It will require faithful and careful espionage on the part of the police to find the right parties, and a strenuous effort on the part of the public prosecutor to effect convictions, but such time and care on the part of the police department would be very productive of results in the matter of repressing incipient criminalism.

The News once more enters a solemn protest against the variation in time at

the different points on the Island of Maui. There is neither sense nor excuse to be urged in favor of the present diversity of the clocks and watches at the different plantations and towns, and the Planters' Association or some other organized and working body should take hold of the matter with the assurance that the majority of the people on Maui will support the move toward unanimity in our timepieces.

A beef trust has undoubtedly been formed on Maui, and unfortunately there is no law in force consigning the whole outfit to the reef for about ten years. And the worst of it is that owing to temporary financial stringency, the News man was not able to get in on the ground floor for a thousand or so of shares. So far, the price of meat in Wailuku is not excessive, all things considered, and the possibility of successful cold storage may hold an undue advance in check.

The people of central Maui are indebted to Postmaster Waal of Lahaina for a prompt delivery of the foreign mail which came over on Thursday's Eclipse. The captain, who reached Lahaina at noon, had orders to leave the central Maui mail at Kihei. As the Eclipse had to go from Lahaina to Lanai, where it would have to remain in overnight, reaching Kihei yesterday, Mr. Waal induced the captain to put the mail ashore at Lahaina on Thursday, and it was at once forwarded to Wailuku. Thank you, Mr. Waal.

A sanitary inspector for the Island of Maui, who could devote his whole time to looking after and prosecuting violations of the sanitary laws and regulations existing, should be appointed. The News will undertake the contract gratis to see that such an officer, if appointed, does his duty.

Captain Keala and Lieut. Cummings of Company I took a run over to Molokai on this morning's Kihon to witness the conclusion of the trials of Manager Bellina and Mr. Wilson of Kahului ranch visited Wailuku and remained a couple of days this week. Manager Bellina reports the cattle as all being fat, and plenty of grass on the range.

Progress in the watchword at Kahului, A new 40-ton Howe scales has been erected at the entrance of the new wharf, over which a neat cottage will be built. The new freight engine, "Kahului," is rapidly being put together, and will smoke up in a week or so, and the new steam tug for Kahului harbor has probably arrived at Honolulu on board the Metha Nelson, and will be fitted and brought to Kahului at once.

R. A. Wadsworth of the Maui Soda and Ice Works is putting up his new machinery. Mr. Richardson of Grimwood & Richardson is the architect next to superintend the final details.

Judge Corp. District Magistrate of Maui, states that the recent rains have done considerable injury to his coffee crop.

The rains are over at last, and Wailuku is once more rejoicing in delightful days and glorious nights. Now is the time to visit Maui.

Tourist travel has started up again, and during last and this week the Windsor has entertained some delightful people of that ilk.

The tunnel run by Manager Wells under the superintendence of Carl Waldeyer, is about completed, and is yielding flow of over a million gallons per day, with a probability of increasing the flow to nearly two million gallons by lateral tunnels which will eventually be run from the main tunnel.

NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.

You know where you are taxed to bear it.

You know how much trouble it gives you.

But do you know how to shake it off?

The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.

It aches; it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue.

Perhaps you don't know how. We will tell you, but you might doubt us.

We will let a Honolulu man do it, then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Spreckelsville Thief Captured.

As the steamer Claudine was leaving Kahului, bound for Honolulu, according to one of the passengers on that vessel, the news was shouted from the shore that the robber of the Spreckelsville plantation store had been captured.

When the steamer was about ready to depart one of the passengers noticed a man who had just purchased a ticket for Honolulu acting in rather a suspicious manner. The man was evidently afraid that he was being watched and in every action was characteristic of one who is desirous of hiding something. He bought his ticket and then, instead of going aboard the Claudine, he hung around the wharf, watching everybody and apparently waiting for some one, or else attempting to keep out of some one's way. Finally he made a break for a lumber pile and was seen to secure a large and evidently heavy sack and start for the steamer with it. He had scarcely got hold of the sack, however, when he was placed under arrest.

The S. N. Castle.

The S. N. Castle, Nelson, sails probably early tomorrow morning with cargo of sugar for the Coast. She takes beside passengers, for which she has extensive accommodations. Among those departing are Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Pratt, Mrs. John Cargill, Messrs. Gillius and Meller.—Hilo Tribune, March 15th.

PEACE IS SURE.

LONDON, March 3.—Private information received in London this morning confirms the rumors of negotiations between Lord Kitchener, Sir Alfred Milner and Commandant General Louis Botha. Nothing is known as to the actual presence of the Boer commanders-in-chief at Pretoria, and no London paper publishes a statement that he is there, but it is reasonably certain that General Botha is in either personal or very close touch with Lord Kitchener. Today Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will endeavor to extract some information from the government on the subject of the House of Commons.

The Associated Press is informed that Sir Alfred Milner has gone to Pretoria with the object of assisting Lord Kitchener in these negotiations, the length of which appears to be due to General Botha's desire to consult with General Scheidhauer at Petersberg and to make terms applying to the whole Boer forces. Against this is Lord Kitchener's doubt as to General Botha's ability to control General Dewet and other leaders, as well as the internal opposition General Botha is encountering. One of the best informed South African authorities said to a representative of the Associated Press last evening: "We have little doubt that General Botha will surrender. The question now is as to what forces he can bring with him. We have private information tending to show that Lord Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner have decided to accept his surrender on the basis that he is merely an individual commander, rather than commander-in-chief of the enemy forces."

General Dewet and General Delarey, as well as the other leaders, will probably have to be dealt with individually on similar terms.

It was also reported that Dr. Leyds was recently negotiating to secure peace terms, but when it was discovered that he was merely acting a force, not being in communication with General Botha, or able to live up to the tentative suggestions made, the British government having learned his views, quickly ended the proceedings, especially when it was found that Lord Kitchener was treating with General Botha, while Dr. Leyds was unable to speak authoritatively for the forces in the field. Curiously enough, the war office seems genuinely without definite information regarding the exact status of affairs.

The great financier firms whose interests in South Africa are almost equal to those of the government believe, from their private advices, that the present situation is likely to result in the surrender of General Botha and the forces under his immediate command, while the other Boer units will remain in the field.

LONDON, March 8.—Whatever negotiations are proceeding in Pretoria and Mr. Krueger declares that they can only be for an armistice—the government evidently has no idea of slackening reinforcements. The war office issued a detailed statement last evening of transports that are to sail for South Africa with the coming week with 12,000 troops.

The casualty list reveals the fact that two officers were killed at Lichenberg on March 3d. Lord Kitchener's telegram, "Am sending reinforcements," was dated March 6th. Evidently, therefore, the fighting continued for several days, and further advices are awaited with anxiety.

According to the Daily Mail's despatches, General Dewet and Mr. Steyn have separated, the former being at Petersberg, west of Bloemfontein, and the latter at Smithfield.

The progress of the bubonic plague causes deep anxiety and apprehension in Cape Town. The Cape government has decided to remove the people from one-third of the city area, and to cleanse it. Every precaution will be taken, should the disease spread to the troops.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Mr. Kruger is informed that Mr. F. W. Reitz, former state secretary of the Transvaal, is suffering from aberration of the mind. The Times understands that the remainder of the war loan will be issued in consols, the government having already issued as much in short-term loans and bonds as it is likely to obtain from the proceeds of a Transvaal loan.

Lord Roberts, presiding today at a meeting of the Army Temperance Society, contrasted the moderation of the British soldiers in South Africa with previous campaigns. He said that it was true that they had not had many opportunities, but as Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria, where they did have such opportunity, they were remarkably well behaved, and he had never heard a single complaint of a soldier being rude or improperly behaved toward Boer women. The latter and their children went fearlessly upon the streets; the children played and talked with the British soldiers.

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Arrivals—March 4, Am. s. s. American, George McDonald, 3,600 tons, from Honolulu via Kahului, with 3,604 tons sugar from Honolulu, and 165 bales wool and 2,313 tons sugar from Kahului.

March 5, Am. bk. St. Katherine, C. W. Saunders, 1,090 tons, from San Francisco, 28 days, 1 passenger, full cargo general merchandise.

March 11, Am. schr. Helen Kimball, H. J. Hansen, 182 tons, 23 days from Eureka, 211,000 feet lumber.

March 11, Am. bk. Roderick Dhu, P. Johnson, 1,452 tons, 15 days from San Francisco, with 192 passengers and a cargo of general merchandise.

March 12, Am. bark S. N. Castle, B. O'Neil, 489 tons, from Honolulu, with 1,800 bags sugar for San Francisco. Take on sugar for Matsuion line.

Departures—March 13, s. s. American, McDonald, for Delaware Breakwater via Corapet and St. Lucia, cargo sugar, 3,604 tons from Honolulu, 2,313 tons from Kahului, 2,000 tons from Hilo, 165 bales wool, 1,000.

St. Katherine Arrives.

The American bark St. Katherine has arrived safe and sound at Hilo, after a voyage of twenty-eight days from San Francisco. She sailed from the Coast the 11th of last month, the day before the bark Olympia left that port for Honolulu. She arrived at the Hawaii port on the 8th instant. Some anxiety had been felt concerning her, as vessels from the Coast have been making pretty good trips of late, and she was expected much sooner.

Two hundred and fifty quart bags of sorghum seeds have been sent by the Secretary of Agriculture to Commissioner Wray Taylor for distribution in the Islands.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

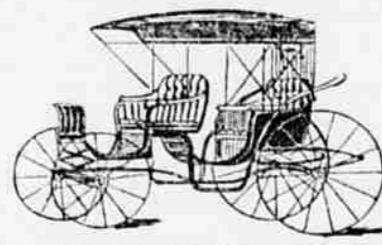
With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and rusts sets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts
Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE & SUPPLY COMPANY,
Buy Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR
OUR ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE
AND
PRICES



Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	GAELIC	MARCH 21
	MARCH 30	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 21
GAEILIC	APRIL 6	CHINA	APRIL 1
HONG KONG MARU	APRIL 16	DORIC	APRIL 19
CHINA	APRIL 24	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 19
DORIC	MAY 2	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 21
NIPPON MARU</			

Hawaiian Gazette.

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H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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PER MONTH, FOREIGN..... .75
PER YEAR..... 5.00
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—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY MARCH 19

The Shriners own the town now and would not sell it at any price.

No Legislature need fear publicity that deserves respect.

A glance at this morning's Tramway cartoon ought to be all the argument needed to defeat the fifty-year franchise proposals.

The signs of an early peace in South Africa are increased by the news brought Saturday by the Warrimoo under date of March 8.

The Hilo Herald has the right idea about the Legislature but its expostulations will do no good. There are some things that even salt can't save.

If the keawa or algarroth thorn is so poisonous that a scratch may be followed by an amputation, the Papa Ita sole ought to be permanently fashionable among our barefoot residents.

With Porto Ricans striking and negro newcomers beginning to find their way to jail, the labor problem in these islands does not seem to have been simplified much by recent ventures.

Members of the House who think they have the power to abrogate the laws of the United States are quite capable of thinking that they can throttle a newspaper for telling the truth about them.

The Dispensary bill has been filed and a test of strength between the virtue of the legislators and the importance of the agents of the National Liquor Dealers' Association now impends.

If the Home Rule members of the House want to know the whereabouts of J. K. Brown they might read the papers—that is to say, if reading is in their line.

The Shriners think Honolulu's climate the finest one out of doors. But it all depends on the point of view. The eight men who came down on the War rimoo and had it for bedding and food for twenty-four hours, feel differently.

The Hawaii Herald, which knew President Russel before the Territory did, advises him to retire from the chair of the Senate. We hope Russel will disdain the counsel. In the absence of a Zoological Garden we need the anthropoidal statesmen here.

Legislative program: Abolish Sunday laws, abolish vaccination, abolish Board of Health, abolish leper settlement, abolish Federal quarantine, abolish prisons, abolish high prices for liquor, abolish the freedom of the press, abolish dog tax, abolish everything except the Treasury and empty that.

Though defeated in his one great battle, Rear Admiral Cervera has been promoted. The honor was worthily bestowed upon a brave, chivalric and unfortunate man who seems to enjoy a more undivided popularity in the United States than either Sampson or Schley.

The arrival of the Olympic safe in port after a tussle with a whirlwind and a long voyage under improvised sails, reflects great credit upon the navigating skill of Captain Gibbs. He was a hard task but he performed it with credit to himself and honor to the American merchant service.

The President is magnanimous towards Wm. E. Chandler, who was retired from the Senate for nagging the Administration. Instead of letting Chandler go back to his native glacier, McKinley gives him a snug berth on the Spanish Claims Commission. It is a conspicuous award of unearned increment.

Slowly but surely Great Britain is coming to economic protection. The next budget promises to include a duty on sugar as a means of stimulating the sugar refining business of the Kingdom. To the Cobdenites, this is flat heresy, but to the men who are laboring to pay Great Britain's bills without an increase of direct taxation it is very practical statesmanship.

"German support," says the dispatches from England, "is considered more helpful than American good feeling." If that sentiment extends to the British Government we shall soon see Uncle Sam engaged in a deep game of diplomacy with Russia and France. That is ever his recourse when a little tiff with John Bull occurs. Usually the deal does not have to go further than the preliminary stages before John gets friendly.

The Governor is showing the Legislature that he has rights which even that bumptious body is bound to respect. Since the session began some members have conceived it to be their duty to insult, bully and nag him at every turn. That he should stand on his dignity and refuse either to be coerced or to receive messages couched in impudent form, is what might be expected of a man whose attitude towards Cleveland, Blount and Willis in 1893 so well embodied the self-respect of the Annexation party here.

Whirlwind at Sea.

PARTLY dismasted and with a member of her crew missing, having encountered a whirlwind hardly five hundred miles out of San Francisco, the long overdue American bark Olympic, Captain Gibbs, arrived in this port early yesterday morning, thirty-three days from the Coast, and docked at Sorenson's wharf, where many people had gathered to see the vessel come in.

Much anxiety had been felt by those interested in the Olympic at her non-arrival and when it was learned that the bark St. Katherine had arrived at Hilo, having sailed from San Francisco the day before the Olympic got away from that port, and that she had seen nothing of the missing ship, they began to think that she must have met with some misfortune.

It was a very exciting story that the captain and her crew had to tell—an exciting and terrible story, but a short one, for what happened to the Olympic occurred in a very brief space of time and it takes longer to tell of the Olympic's experience than it took the elements to change her from a proud and handsome bark to a partially dismasted and half-disabled vessel.

When the friends of Captain Gibbs heard from his lips the tale of the whirlwind which struck the bark and carried one of the crew to his death and the account of the bravery of the vessel's officers and crew in the time of danger, of how one of the men was saved from the wreckage in the water at the risk of his comrades' lives and of how he, the captain, instead of putting back to San Francisco for repairs, decided to keep on his voyage to Honolulu, they congratulated him on his vessel's narrow escape and on his pluck in bringing the bark on to his port.

The Olympic was a sorry sight as she came alongside the wharf yesterday morning. With parts of her foremast, mainmast and mizzenmast gone and with her port side scarred by the pounding of wreckage, she showed plainly the nature of the furious blow which she had encountered.

She flew no signal of distress but her colors fluttered from the jiggermast as if nothing had happened and she worked her way to port from the time she was struck by the whirlwind with what sail she could carry. Stuck on the splintered stump of her foremast was a small red flag, indicating that there was powder aboard. Many people thought that the little red flag was a signal of distress. Indeed, the red flag fastened to the stump of the foremast looked very much as if it was meant to convey some idea of distress.

It had a very distressed look about it, at any rate.

The Olympic sailed from San Francisco on the 12th of February. She encountered the whirlwind on the 22nd, the day of the wreck of the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco bay.

The fearless towed the Olympic into port. She was sighted a very short time after the steamship Gaelic sailed for the Coast. The local agents of the Olympic, anxious to have the news of the arrival of the Olympic known in San Francisco as soon as possible, had a letter all ready to send on the Gaelic announcing the arrival of the Olympic as soon as possible. The Gaelic had not sighted until after the Olympic had started on her voyage.

It is probable, however, that the Gaelic saw the Olympic and that she recognized the bark and that she will take the news of her arrival to San Francisco.

The Olympic experienced fair weather from the time she sailed from San Francisco up to the day on which she was struck by the whirlwind. She carried a general cargo and a deckload of bricks and half a dozen cattle.

On February 22nd, on the tenth day out, when about five hundred miles south of San Francisco, in latitude 30 degrees north and longitude 130 degrees west, Captain Gibbs saw evidences of an approaching storm. The sea was rougher than usual and the sky was heavily overcast. Sail was ordered shortened and as night came on the Olympic was running along under her fore-topsail and her fore-sail and mizzen-sail.

It was about 8 o'clock in the evening that the whirlwind struck the bark. Then what happened, happened in such a short space of time that those on board could scarce realize what occurred.

The good bark was struck with awful force and the Olympic bent before the onslaught of the wind until her port rail was almost under water. Then she righted herself almost as suddenly as she had keeled over and then it was that the masts snapped like so many pipe stems and went crashing over the side. It was all over in less than three minutes.

When the whirlwind passed, although the sea continued to be very rough and the wind was blowing at a good rate, the weather was no worse than it had been before the crash.

The whirlwind came out of the west-southwest at the rate of about a hundred miles an hour. When it hit the bark there were three men working on the foretopsail yards. When the foremast went by the foretop, with a report like a cannon shot, two of the men went overboard with it, while the third fell to the deck.

It is hard to say whether the foremast went over first or whether the foremast, mainmast and mizzenmast went all together.

There were only a few seconds between the time of their going, at the most, Captain Gibbs says that all three masts went at once. The first officer, Morse, under the impression that the foremast went first and was followed by the mainmast, which snapped off at the maintopmast-head, and the mizzenmast, which went by the topmast-head.

The vessel was hoisted on the starboard tack when the blow came. After the masts went huge waves broke over the decks, knocking the men around

until they had to cling to the rigging for dear life.

The names of the men at work on the foremast at the time were Behlander, Anderson and Olsen. When the foremast went, Olsen fell to the deck and Behlander and Anderson were hurled into the water with the wreckage. Behlander must have been killed by the falling spars and rigging or else stunned before he struck the water, for nothing was seen of him after he fell.

Anderson was thrown clear of the wreckage when the foremast went and, after coming to the surface of the water, managed to get hold of the rigging and hold on until his mates could throw him a line.

Anderson was rescued at the risk of the lives of his comrades and the men showed great pluck and nerve in getting him on board. The wreck of the vessel, held only by the braces, but the wreck of the mainmast towered above the heads of the men as they worked to save the man clinging to the wreckage in the water. The maintopmast was still attached to the mainmast hanging over like a broken reed and threatening every moment to come down on the heads of the lifesavers. Bits of wreckage were flying about the heads of the men as they finally succeeded in getting Anderson aboard from his perilous position. Anderson was badly cut and bruised by his fall from the foremast and was almost exhausted when he was pulled on deck.

Immediately after the snapping of the masts the pumps were sounded in order to ascertain if the vessel was leaking, for it was not known at the time whether the wreckage of the fallen masts had knocked a hole in the side. The vessel was found to be sound, however, and great was the relief of her captain and crew when it was seen that she was not leaking.

That the hull of the vessel was not smashed was a wonder. As it was, all the damage that was done to the side of the Olympic did not amount to more than a few scratches.

First Officer Morse of the Olympic, in describing the vessel's experience, said that the foremast was the first to go. It snapped clean off at the foretop and was carried clear of the side of the bark by the force of the wind. Morse was standing amidships, on the starboard side, directing the work of the men aloft when the whirlwind hit the vessel. He saw the foremast go and the men with it. Before he could realize what was happening another loud report was heard and he looked up in time to see the maintopmast fall. Then the maintopmast went.

Little if anything could be done in the darkness to get rid of the wreckage and it was decided to wait until daylight before the men should begin to cut it away.

Captain Gibbs changed his course and ran before the wind and on the morning of the 23rd the work of getting rid of the wreckage was started. As much of the spars and rigging as possible was saved. The first thing to be done was to cut away the maintopmast, which was still hanging to the mainmast by a few splinters. This was a dangerous task and meant that whoever attempted it would risk his life, for it was hard to tell how the maintopmast would fall when it was free. Mate Morse undertook the job and went aloft, armed with a hammer and chisel. He went up the starboard rigging and worked away for over half an hour, cutting the splinters which held the topmast to the main stack. It required a great deal of care. One false cut might have meant death to the plucky mate. He kept at it, however, until the maintopmast fell clear of the stump. Lines had been made fast to the wreckage of the mainmast and most of it was saved and stowed away on deck. The wreckage of the foremast and mizzenmast was cut away, most of it being saved.

Besides the loss above described it was found that the main upper topsail-yard had been cracked in the middle and that the mizzen boom had also been cracked. The main skysail-yard was used to reinforce the mizzen boom and heavy splints were put on the main upper topsail-yard.

A court of inquiry was called yesterday morning by Captain Gibbs. The captain deserves great credit for bringing his vessel to this port instead of putting back to San Francisco and for the manner in which he handled his bark during the whirlwind and the trip to Honolulu. He was congratulated on every hand and his many friends are happy to see him safe in port.

By the time the wreckage had been cleared away a strong wind from the north was encountered and the vessel, under improvised sails, resumed her course and sailed along slowly for Honolulu, the captain deciding not to put back to San Francisco.

Besides the loss above described it was found that the main upper topsail-yard had been cracked in the middle and that the mizzen boom had also been cracked. The main skysail-yard was used to reinforce the mizzen boom and heavy splints were put on the main upper topsail-yard.

Then there was the booth in charge of the physicians' wives where the little ones enjoyed Punch and Judy, shot air guns and made merry, and where stacks of nickels, dimes and dollars were gathered in. Mrs. Charles B. Cooper, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Mays, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Hoffmann, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Wayson looked after the youngsters. The lemonade and punch booth, decorated in the national color, yellow, was presided over by Mrs. Paul Neumann, assisted by Mrs. Grau and a bevy of young ladies. One of the largest booths was that in which the fancy work and the ice cream and cake were sold. It was very attractive and gave every indication that the ladies had left nothing undone to make it one of the prettiest on the street.

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On the 22nd, on the tenth day out, when about five hundred miles south of San Francisco, in latitude 30 degrees north and longitude 130 degrees west, Captain Gibbs saw evidences of an approaching storm. The sea was rougher than usual and the sky was heavily overcast. Sail was ordered shortened and as night came on the Olympic was running along under her fore-topsail and her fore-sail and mizzen-sail.

It was about 8 o'clock in the evening that the whirlwind struck the bark. Then what happened, happened in such a short space of time that those on board could scarce realize what occurred.

The good bark was struck with awful force and the Olympic bent before the onslaught of the wind until her port rail was almost under water. Then she righted herself almost as suddenly as she had keeled over and then it was that the masts snapped like so many pipe stems and went crashing over the side. It was all over in less than three minutes.

When the whirlwind passed, although the sea continued to be very rough and the wind was blowing at a good rate, the weather was no worse than it had been before the crash.

The whirlwind came out of the west-southwest at the rate of about a hundred miles an hour. When it hit the bark there were three men working on the foretopsail yards. When the foremast went by the foretop, with a report like a cannon shot, two of the men went overboard with it, while the third fell to the deck.

It is hard to say whether the foremast went over first or whether the foremast, mainmast and mizzenmast went all together.

There were only a few seconds between the time of their going, at the most, Captain Gibbs says that all three masts went at once. The first officer, Morse, under the impression that the foremast went first and was followed by the mainmast, which snapped off at the maintopmast-head, and the mizzenmast, which went by the topmast-head.

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HOW MORENO FELL OUT WITH WILCOX

WAshington, March 2.—I found that he had lied to me deliberately; I found him and told him so and we have been enemies since.

This is the explanation offered by Caesar Cesar Moreno as to the change in the relations existing between himself and Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii in the 56th and 57th Congresses. Incidentally, it might be said that the falsehood charged against Wilcox was in relation to money. Perhaps the fact that Moreno still seeks his fee for services alleged to have been rendered while the Delegate was at work here pending the passage of the Organic Law of the Territory may have as much to do with his venom as the mere fact of a departure from the straight and truthful path on the part of the Delegate.

"I first went to Hawaii in 1879," said Don Caesar in recounting the experiences through which he had passed as they relate to Hawaii. "I was at that time on my way to San Francisco as the agent of a Chinese line of steamers and stopped in Hawaii to endeavor to secure a subsidy for the line from the Hawaiian Government. I met King Kalakaua here in 1874 when I was interested in a trans-Pacific cable and was working to that end. As soon as I reached Honolulu King Kalakaua told

overly in each hand and went out to meet them. I told them to come on—that I had some pills that would do them good. They stopped and not one came closer to me at any time than they were that night.

I retained the Foreign office for a month, after which Kalakaua said that, owing to a disagreement with the American Minister, who had in every way overstepped reasonable bounds, he might thereby lose the friendship of the United States. He wanted me to go to Europe as an ambassador and make friends for him there. I took with me

interesting the King in our behalf and the Hawaiian youths were welcomed. The King told them that he hoped they would learn to serve their King and fatherland and that he wished them to learn all they could, as he was very desirous of complying with the wishes of Kalakaua that they should be fitted to aid him in defending his throne against the missionaries. Wilcox went to the Artillery school at Turin, Boyd to the Naval Academy at Leghorn, and Booth to the Military Academy at Naples.

"Wilcox immediately began to hum-

and asked the committee to which the on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to hold up the appointment until he had been away from in the matter. This was the situation in the middle of the week, and the feeling grew, as the Delegate, under the advice of young Bern, who was in Hawaii during last summer, was inclined to defeat the confirmation, which was in his power. But the friends who had to do with Wilcox upon his arrival and during his contest, saw the futility of accomplishing anything by such

(Continued on Page 6.)



THE NOBLE ARMY OF REFORM.

me that I must stop with him; that he needed me to help him free himself from the domination of the missionaries. I was in private life but was constantly in the company of the King and acting as his adviser in many ways. I incurred the party enmity of the missionaries by reason of my openly avowed enmity to them, and I knew that they would stop at nothing to force me out of the country.

"In August, 1880, the King told me that he would dismiss his cabinet and that he wanted me to form a new cabinet which would be Hawaiian and not missionary. I went into the cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister being Edward Bush, who had the Interior portfolio. During that month we had one of the bloodiest revolutions and an attempt was made to tar and feather me, or hang me perhaps. Crowds moved about the streets talking of a revolution and finally they made a descent upon my house. I was living at that time on Fort street just below the Catholic Mission. When the crowd reached my gate I took a

three Hawaiian boys—Wilcox, Boyd and Booth. Leaving Wilcox in Paris I took the others to Germany, proposing to put one in the Military Academy at Potsdam and the other in the Naval school at Kiel. Emperor William informed me that the boys would first have to thoroughly learn the German language, which would consume a year's time, and so I decided to take all to Italy. On my return to Paris I found that Wilcox had gotten into mischief and had cost me quite a sum of money. This, as with all subsequent expenses, I was compelled to pay myself. A letter of credit had been given me by Kalakaua, but when I presented it in Paris the banker on whom it was drawn told me that Claus Spreckels had instructed him to make no payments upon the credit, and from that time I personally, was responsible for the debts incurred while on my mission and for the maintenance of the students.

"The then Prime Minister of Italy, Cialroli, had been a schoolmate of mine and we were afterwards officers in the navy together and he succeeded in in-

bug all those with whom he came in contact. He passed himself off everywhere as a prince and by these representations secured entrance into houses from which he would now be kicked out. It was through such false pretenses that he succeeded in winning the affections of the Princess Alo Calonna. His wife, by the way, is a first cousin of one of the Ministers in Italy today, the Minister of the Interior, Gliatti. I returned to America in 1884 and did not see Wilcox for fifteen years. Meanwhile I was being scolded and upbraided on all sides from Italy. Wilcox's character was such that the people to whom he made himself friendly held me responsible for introducing him and I have had to bear the brunt of their displeasure ever since. In 1887, when Wilcox returned to this country with his wife, I received word from him from New York saying he could not come here to see me as he had to hurry across the continent to catch a steamer to the Islands.

"When he arrived here in 1899 to work for the Organic Law he came to my house at once. I introduced him to Chairman Knox of the committee on Territories and to many Democratic members and was with him daily. I worked with him to the best of my ability at all times. I never went to live with him and he never lent me any money, although he agreed to pay me a fee for my work in the matter, as is shown by letters before the committee on elections, in which he said he would send the money when he could, but it seems he never could. While he was still here I learned he was in receipt of money, especially from Mr. Markham. I was informed that this money came through the postoffice and I investigated the matter there and found the statement was true. I searched for Wilcox and found him at his hotel and asked him if he had received money from Hawaii, mentioning the name of Markham. He said he had received no money and then said, 'I do not know Mr. Markham.' That was enough for me. I knew he was telling me a falsehood and from that time to this I have had nothing to do with him, but on the contrary have done all I could to expose him.

"This, in brief, covers my relations with Robert W. Wilcox."

WASHINGTON, March 4.—George D. Gear was today confirmed, by the Senate as second Judge of the First District of Hawaii. This result, which a few days ago seemed to be in doubt, was the direct result of the getting together of the delegate and the men who were directly interested in the appointment. When the appointment was made, Wilcox took the stand that he could not allow Gear to be confirmed, a course as it was officially given out, that Gear would be given a recess appointment, the committee being ready to give Gear a majority report in his favor. It was also pointed out by the friends of Wilcox that he would lose the good-will of the President, and at the same time render it impossible for him to accomplish anything for the islands in any of

SHRINERS قد يعم عزب احتجاج JUBILANT



Loud in their praise of Honolulu, the visiting Shriners are enjoying every minute of their stay in this city and the home people are enjoying the visitors. From every Shrine there is but one expression and that is indicative of pleasure. The Paradise of the Pacific has proved a revelation to the pilgrims, and fat there will remain a vivid impression of the beauties of this city and the neighboring islands of which they will never cease to speak.

Since their advent here hacks and automobiles have been at a premium and nearly every carriage which passes contains one or more Shriners and their friends. It is probable that no other order could have succeeded in getting sights they witness now are sights together so many of their members and their families to make a journey, as are the conditions which existed here many of them have, of over 5,000 miles.

From the farthest Eastern states with the progress which always attends them have come, and from the Coast, from the North and from the South, habits and customs which have made the land a land of romance and fiction a band of sightseers as ever visited a soon make Honolulu only one of the important cities of the United States, and American flag, and part and parcel of as it will be looked upon by tourists.



CESLO CESAR MORENO.

SHRINERS MARCH.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

ALLAH BE PRAISED! How the boys did hold on to the rope yesterday afternoon when they were initiated into the mysterious order of the Shriners. "Wear your old apparel," was the command from the Imperial Potentate to the local novices in mysticism, and they did so. They were a sorry spectacle as they paraded the streets in the afternoon holding on to a ship's hawser which taxed their muscles to carry on the long march. While gorgeous magnificence appeared in the apparel of the visiting Shriners, and the Nobles in general wore their evening suits these victims really looked shabby and upon their countenances could be seen nothing but an expression of "I wonder what's coming next?"

Had the local initiates then seen the scaffolding erected in Progress hall, which had the appearance of a "shoot the chutes," before they entered the parade, there would have been a wholesale desertion from the ranks and they would not have obeyed the injunction to "Hold on to the rope" even for a minute. Had they also known that at the bottom of that awe-inspiring plunge was a tank of water—cold, icy, chilling aqua pura—the most earnest novices would have hesitated before donning anything heavier than a bathing suit.

It was Shriner day in Honolulu. Never has the city been visited by such an aggregation of dazzling celebrities. Had the Caliph of Bagdad himself walked the streets, arrayed in the imperial robes of his position, he would have been thrown into insignificance by the glittering, gaudy raiment worn by Imperial Potentate Lou B. Wilcox. Mohammed is great and Winsor is his prophet. The wondering populace almost bolted from him and the other strange beings who paraded the streets arrayed in the picturesque costume of the sons of the desert and of Syria.

The poor fellows holding on to the rope so tenaciously looked like ear fare as they appeared in the procession at the tail-end of the parade. They were jolted on the route and did not even have the opportunity to have their "pictures took" on the capital building steps with the real Shriners. Being novitiates and not at that time clothed with the glory of fezzes and the crescent, they were not entitled to take any conspicuous part in the further proceedings. They contented themselves by letting the fellows who had reached the pinnacle of Masonry as they had by making a threat of "Wait until you want to be initiated—we won't do a thing to you."

Progress hall, which is the Temple of the visiting Shriners, was fitted up in true Masonic style, great staves of canvas covered the windows and covered all the cracks and crevices which might give an outsider an opportunity to ascertain what was going on inside the hall. The stage was elaborately furnished with the trappings of Masonry and the ever-present camel of the Shriners, covered with crescent-adorned cloths, occupied a prominent position near the Imperial Potentate's throne. Soft carpets were arranged here and there, evidently intended to break the "bump just a little bit" of the initiates. On one side of the hall was a scene representing the interior of an alchemist's den. Glittering snakes were entwined around the beams and pillars, while ghosts, skeletons and every manner of hideous being peered in upon an array of the alchemist's utensils, Masonic and Shriner emblems adorned the walls and made the interior picture-esque. But the chief piece of Shriner furniture, and that which caused more trepidation among the Masons who "held on to the rope" all day yesterday, was the huge scaffolding already referred to. It was nearly fifteen feet high, made as solidly as the carpenter's art would allow, and there were hooks on the top platform to which was attached the canvas chute. When the "uninitiated" viewed the "thing" their hearts failed them and several bolted for the door, but were stopped by the Captain of the Guard and his twenty Arabs armed with spears. A reporter who waited at the bottom of the stairs yesterday evening to see what the victims looked like after going through the mill pitted the poor fellows. They bore unmistakable signs of having had a conflict with the goat or the camel, and a bath besides. They shivered and looked wistfully for hot suds.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the Nobles began assembling in the hall. The Imperial Potentate and the Rabbans, the Alchemists, the Ceremonial Masters, the High Priest, the Marshal, the Oriental Guides, the Captain of the Guard and his twenty stalwart, swarthy Arabs donned their magnificent costumes. This regale is the finest ever brought West and nothing approaching it has ever been seen here in public life since poor "Dandy's" halcyon days. The Imperial Potentate wore an undertunic of blue watered silk, lined with canary silk, richly embroidered with gold cord. Over this was a garment not unlike that worn by the Jewish high priests of old, a magnificent dress of white and gold watered silk, encrusted with jewels and adorned with rich embroidery. The Potentate's turban, which was worn majestically, was of green silk, trimmed with white watered silk, surmounted by a jewelled agate. A scimitar attached to a beautiful belt by metal chains, carried across the front of the body, was sheathed in a scabbard of blue velvet, embossed with jewels. The scepter was surmounted by a dual crown of gilded metal trimmed with blue silk and by a crescent. Red Oriental slippers completed a costume which was created from the costliest fabrics and he was the cynosure of all eyes during the parade.

The costume of the Marshal, worn by L. E. Wood of Niles, Michigan, was a beautiful contrast to that of the Imperial Potentate's. It was a purple silk tunic with sleeves and trimmings of yellow watered silk covered with gold designs of purple corduroy. The skirt

was of purple embroidered silk splashed with gold. The turban was of yellow watered silk with purple trimmings, in which was studded a jeweled crescent. The scimitar was carried in a scabbard of canary-colored plush.

First Rabban Frank Evans wore a robe of blue and white cloth of gold with yellow sleeves, trimmed with red silk. His turban was of yellow and red silk and plush. The jeweled scimitar was sheathed in a scabbard of red plush.

Second Rabban W. H. McGregor wore a similar gown made of purple cloth with splashes of gold, and turban of the same material. Green plush scabbard.

First Ceremonial Master Walter G. Jacobs of Aberdeen, S. D., was attired in a flowing robe of blue and gold silk, with scroll work of embroidery in gold and blue—cording; turban of a combination of both colors with Shriner emblem scimitar sheathed in yellow leather scabbards.

Second Ceremonial Master C. R. Vaughan was attired in a canary-colored splashed with robe trimmed with purple and red silk.

High Priests and Prophet N. H. Stoddard wore a beautiful gown of pure white watered silk with a girdle of silver embroidered silk, and turban of the same material. An enormous wig and beard of white hair completely hid his identity.

Oriental Guide Charles E. Fink wore a robe of red cloth trimmed with gold and green silk and gold embroidery, with turban of red cloth slashed with green.

The two Alchemists, Dr. F. N. Bonine and Lewis Barth, were resplendent in long, rakish gowns of red, trimmed with yellow, plentifully besprinkled with skulls and crossbones. They wore high Alchemist hats decorated with crewson designs.

Captain of the Guard Col. J. C. Hunter wore green plush baggy trousers, yellow plush Zouave jacket trimmed with green, yellow sleeves with blue over-sleeves of blue plush, and white silk bavet. The Arab patrol, composed of twenty Nobles and armed with spears, wore red tunics, blue plush Zouave jackets, blue turbans with yellow bavet.

At a touch Nobles C. B. Wood and J. G. Rothwell of the local Masonic fraternity marshalled the clattering array on Beretania street, and headed by the Territorial band, the procession marched to the capitol building in the following order:

Nobles Wood and Rothwell,
Territorial Band,
Captain of the Guard,
Arab Patrol,
Imperial Potentate.

First and Second Rabbans,
First and Second Ceremonial Masters,
High Priests and Prophet and Oriental
Guides,
Alchemists.

Visiting and Local Nobles in Evening
Dress and Fixtures,
Thirty "Hold Onto the Rope" Novices
and Innocents.

Legislators of both Houses were on the steps of the capitol building as the gay caravan marched into the grounds. Upon arriving at the front of the building the Imperial Potentate and his visitors stood alone upon the steps while the others stood along the sides. A second photograph was taken of the entire aggregation excepting the novices carrying the rope. They were left in the cold. A peculiar incident occurred just as the Shriners arrived in the grounds. A boy came wandering in, leading a small goat by a string. A dash was made by a score of Shriners for the goat, symbolic of certain events which occur in the lodge. Soft carpets were arranged here and there, away by the enthusiastic Nobles. The goat also figured in the photographs in the later part.

On one side of the hall was a scene representing the interior of an alchemist's den. Glittering snakes were entwined around the beams and pillars, while ghosts, skeletons and every manner of hideous being peered in upon an array of the alchemist's utensils, Masonic and Shriner emblems adorned the walls and made the interior picture-esque. But the chief piece of Shriner furniture, and that which caused more trepidation among the Masons who "held on to the rope" all day yesterday, was the huge scaffolding already referred to. It was nearly fifteen feet high, made as solidly as the carpenter's art would allow, and there were hooks on the top platform to which was attached the canvas chute. When the "uninitiated" viewed the "thing" their hearts failed them and several bolted for the door, but were stopped by the Captain of the Guard and his twenty Arabs armed with spears. A reporter who waited at the bottom of the stairs yesterday evening to see what the victims looked like after going through the mill pitted the poor fellows. They bore unmistakable signs of having had a conflict with the goat or the camel, and a bath besides. They shivered and looked wistfully for hot suds.

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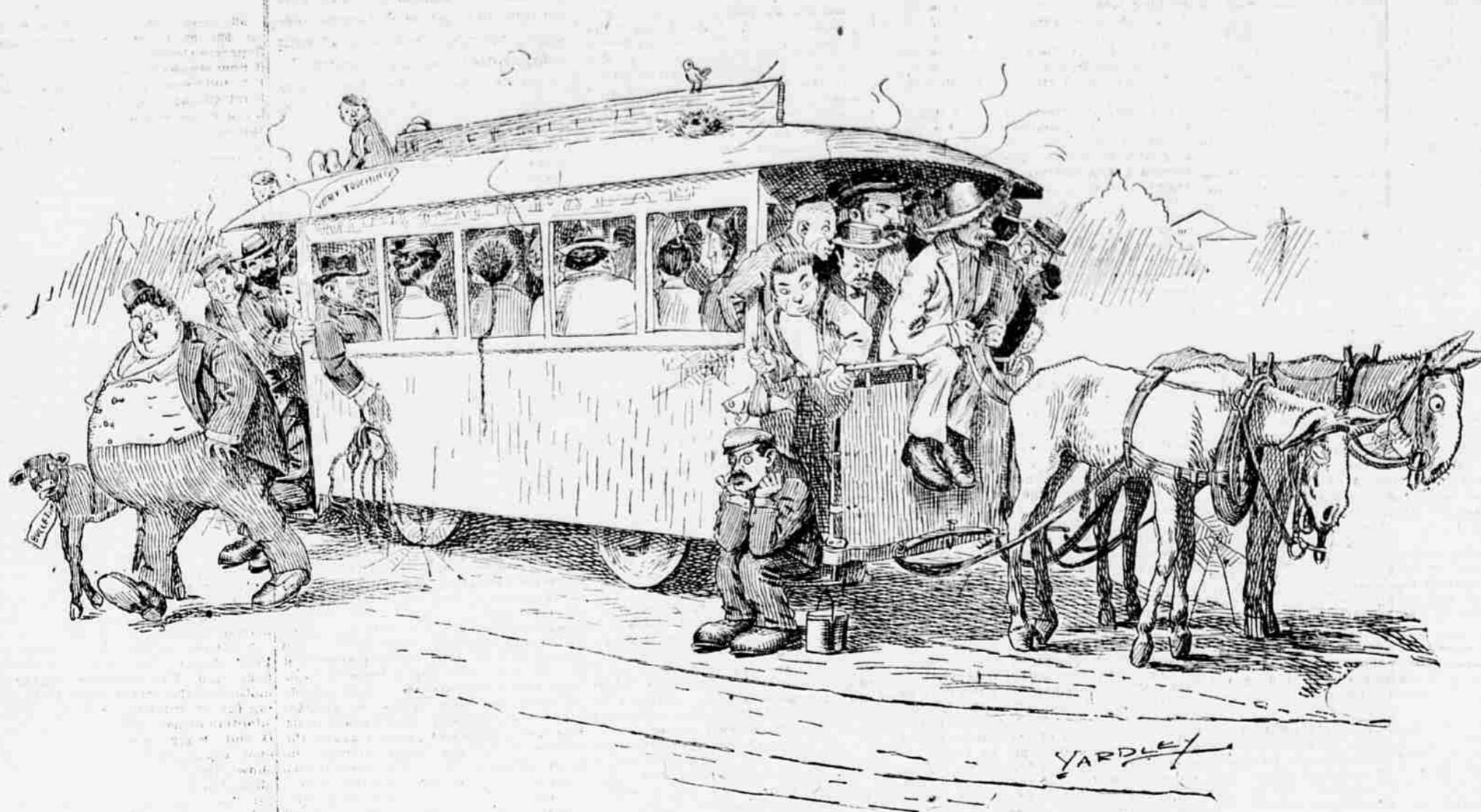
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THE HOUSE TOUCHED ON A SORE SPOT POISONED THORN.



Do We Want Fifty More Years of This?

FEARS THE PRESS.

THE House took itself seriously on Saturday and made a futile attempt to oust the representative of the Advertiser from their hall. For three quarters of an hour the independent members discussed two articles which appeared in the Advertiser Saturday morning. After the greatest amount of wind power had been expended in expatiating on their individual virtues, in which were couched all manner of threats of what the House would do to the reporter who was supposed to have stirred up the vials of their wrath, the Home Rule members saw their own folly, withdrew all their threats to eject the Advertiser reporter or to send him to jail for thirty days for contempt of the House, and a mild rebuke from Speaker Akina addressed to the entire body of newspaper men closed the incident.

The air of the House was blue while the various free lunch Representatives took the floor and declaimed against the Advertiser. They had evidently been hit in a sore spot. Two members waved the Organic Act, which they declared gave them the power to punish the Advertiser reporter by imprisoning him for a term of not more than thirty days, and motion to have this threat carried out was actually presented and duly seconded, when Representative Beckley, who had started the trouble, quickly arose and said to the House that it wasn't the reporter who should be punished, as he only represented the paper which was obnoxious to the independent members. He intimated that the House could not get "even" by punishing the newspaper scribe. It was the Advertiser itself that was responsible.

Representative Beckley was embarrassed when he found the Independents wildly calling for summary punishment to be meted out to the reporter and asked the speaker not to allow such radical steps to be taken. He concluded that the whole press should be warned that in future there should be no criticism of the individual members of the House on pain of being ejected. The speaker did so mildly, not particularizing the Advertiser. Representative Robertson, Republican member from Oahu, arose immediately after the speaker had delivered himself of his "rebuke" and inquired whether he did not mean the entire press, to which the speaker replied in the affirmative.

Section 25 of the Organic Act, which Representative Mossman sprung up in the House, and which he thought would meet the alleged offense of the Advertiser in printing the news of the House proceedings, is as follows:

That each House may punish by fine or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days any person not a member of either House who shall be guilty of disrespect of such House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior IN ITS PRESENCE or that of any committee thereof, or who shall, on account of the exercise of its legislative function, threaten harm to the body or estate of any of the members of such House. . . . But the person charged with the offense shall be informed, in writing, of the charge made against him, and have an opportunity to present evidence and be heard in his own defense.

The one article to which Representative Beckley took most exception was in the account of the House proceedings wherein he had been compared to "Dick Deadeye" of the opera *Pinafore*.

He said the statement was a slur upon his idea of "Dick Deadeye" was. He him and an insult which should be understood it to mean that "it was a wiped out by punishing the offending man with only one eye, and he considered the member from Molokai had been insulted, as he knew that member had two eyes."

"The article stated that I 'hitched up my trousers in true nautical fashion,' which is a slur and an insult to me, Mr. Speaker," he exclaimed in a tragic tone of voice. "I don't know what they mean by calling me 'Dick Deadeye,' and I know, Mr. Speaker, that my pants were all right and I didn't have to hitch them up."

Speaker Akina at length stated that he thought the entire incident was covered by section 25 of the Organic Act and that under a certain law, which cannot be located, he had the right to issue a warrant for the alleged offender, and if the members desired him to do so, he would forthwith issue such a warrant. However, as the member of Molokai who had started the row had desired that no radical action be taken and to request only that the Advertiser refrain from "abusing" any member of the House, he was willing to acquiesce. He then warned all the newspaper men sitting at the reporters' table not to write anything that the members would consider as "slurring them."

Representative Robertson asked if the "reprimand" applied to all the newspapers or only to the Advertiser. The speaker promptly replied, "all of them." The incident was closed without further discussion.

Mossman, after reading section 25 of the Organic Act, charged the newspaper men that they beware lest the House enforce the provisions of the section. The House should give warning first and take action afterwards. By this time most of the Independent members were ready to follow the bellwether whithersoever he should lead and were ready to entertain or vote upon any motion that could be considered as "hitting" the Advertiser.

Gillilan gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act regulating the placing of electrical wires across the Oak Tree and Electric Co., Ltd., in the streets of Honolulu, and elsewhere in the city of Honolulu."

Sergeant-at-Arms Nakookoo at this juncture reported the receipt of a message from the Senate relative to the appropriation bill. Emmeluth said the matter of the appropriation bill had been given considerable thought by him. He said:

For the interests of the House, people, and the whole community, consideration of the appropriation bill should be deferred. He had gone through it and had stricken more than three-fourths of the items there. The Legislature should wait until the municipal bill was adopted. Then the Legislature could see its way clear to the proper appropriations.

Upon motion the communication was tabled and taken up with the appropriation bill was carried.

The House bill, to prevent the wanton destruction of food fishes in the waters of the Territory of Hawaii, passed its first reading.

Nalima gave notice of his intent to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act providing a system of taxation for the Territory of Hawaii, and repealing other laws."

The rules were suspended upon request of Emmeluth, who presented a report from the Judiciary Committee on House Bill 25, "Providing for judgments by default in suits upon contracts before district magistrates."

The report recommended several minor changes in the bill, which were adopted, and the House moved for its third reading.

At this point the discussion about the press, described elsewhere, occurred.

Some one called for unfinished business, and the House then tried to find where it was at. The minutes were referred to, and at length House Bill 29 was called, and Paele spoke in its favor, believing there was too much centralized power vested in the Board of Health.

Mousarrat wanted to know whether in the case of an epidemic the Governor would have to call the Senate together to locate a burying ground, but received a vague reply. The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

House Bill 28, to adopt a flag for the Territory of Hawaii, was referred to the Committee on Military, as they carried more flags than the Judiciary Committee, to which one member desired it referred.

Gillilan said it was properly a matter for the judiciary committee, and it would "do them a lot of good" to hunt up the law respecting the adoption of Territorial and State flags. The motion to refer to the military committee was lost. It was sent to the judiciary committee.

House Bill 29, relating to carriage and dray tax, was called for its second reading, and was referred to the committee on taxation.

House Bill 31, to provide for the sending of youths to the Mainland or abroad to be educated, was referred to the committee on public health and education.

House Bill 30, "Mitigation Act," was read for the second time, and referred to committee on public health.

House Bill 22, amending certain sections of the Penal Laws, was called for second reading, and referred to committee on judiciary.

House Bill 23, suppression of vice, was read for the second time, and referred to committee on public health.

considered with the bills. Mahoe wanted the bills lifted from the table forthwith. Makakau then went into a long discussion of the matter. A substitute bill proposed by the committee, he thought, should be translated and printed in the Hawaiian language.

Upon motion the report on bill 21 was adopted, and the substitute bill ordered printed. The judiciary committee's report on House Bill 22, relating to the eight-hour law, was presented by Emmeluth. The committee considered the bill had been faulty drawn, and a substitute bill was recommended. The report and substitute bill were received and will be considered later.

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House Bill 8, relating to attending schools, was called for second reading.

A motion to adjourn was again put, and a chorus of protests arose, as there were only two more bills to consider.

House Bill 5 was cut out of the consideration upon motion.

House Bill 26, providing for control and management of the Government sewerage system.

Motion to adjourn prevailed at 12:30. No afternoon session.

SENATORS DULL.

FOR a time Saturday it looked as if the Home Rule members of the Senate might pass a resolution abolishing the House. It seems that Senate bill 33, one that had to do with extortion, was sent to the lower branch in due course and was promptly returned by the sergeant-at-arms, who is just recovering from his encounter with Cecil Brown and was getting cocky. Before anything revolutionary could be done, however, somebody explained that the House had declined to receive the bill for the day only, it having been sent in after adjournment. The Senate messenger was called up to explain and he did so and from his story it was thought that the clerk of the House had got angry because he had been obliged to receive back certain measures which had been sent to the Senate improperly certified, and had taken the first chance to respond in kind. The matter ended in general good humor.

On motion of Senator White the previous day's action in regard to stenographers was taken up and the report tabled. There was a debate, following Cecil Brown's motion that the services of a stenographer be dispensed with, and it was finally decided to hold the matter over until today.

Then came one of those brilliant flashes of statesmanship for which the Senate Rulers are celebrated. Senator Kaohi of Hawaii arose and offered a resolution to empty the jails. He proposed to pardon all prisoners now in custody. Senator Achi took pains to point out that the Legislature had no pardoning power. There was a general rising against the bill, whereupon Kaohi withdrew it and substituted a bill, which took the usual course, abolishing the vaccination law. Kaohi evidently wants to become a great abolition leader and may be trusted to keep on until he abolishes his own influence, if he has any.

A bill reducing the penalties for bribery was received with evident satisfaction by the Tramways element and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Adjournment was had early, after some bills had been read by title.

Bleckley moved to refer to committee on finance.

Robertson questioned the vote to refer to the judiciary committee. Robertson did not think the members should make fools of themselves. Emmeluth inquired who made a motion to refer to the committee on judiciary.

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"Did not do so, Mr. Speaker," replied Bleckley.

"You did," returned the speaker.

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Mrs. Paul Jarrett, of Waimea, Hawaii, is in the city on a visit.

MAUI, March 16.—Recently quite a number of Lahaina people—six or eight—have been suffering with blood poisoning. With several it has been a serious matter, while with others it has been only a passing illness. The cause of most of the sickness was from wounds inflicted by "keawe" thorns. One Portuguese lost his hand by amputation, while another of his countrymen has had both hands severed from his arms by the surgeon. Quite a sum of money has been raised by subscription for the benefit of the latter. Among those who have suffered lightly from the poisoning were Matt McCann and T. C. Forsyth.

BUILDING BOOM AT LAHAINA

(Special Correspondence.)

LAHAINA, March 16.—The building boom in Lahaina continues. Every available foot of land adjacent to the sea front is being utilized for building purposes. The idea was seriously entertained for a time of erecting a structure on the site of the old canal which has recently been filled up. The heavy rains of the past season caused the plan to be abandoned as unsafe owing to freshets.

Tuesday afternoon, the 12th, the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society held its monthly meeting at Mrs. D. C. Lindsay's, Pala.

The coffee in the Kokomo (Makawao) section of country has ripened all at once. Judge Chas. Copp, who is the largest planter, is busy picking his coffee as rapidly as possible, with the aid of school children. Other small planters are following this example.

The grand ball in aid of the Walluku kindergarten which took place in the Walluku skating rink last Saturday evening, the 9th, was a great success. The floor was filled with dancers who all report a fine time. The Waluku Quintet Club upheld its reputation for harmony and time.

Dr. Robert McElhinny of Makawao is seriously sick.

Mrs. James R. Castile, with a party of ladies, is making a visit to "Castle Koppe," her mountain residence, near Olinola. The ladies arrived this week by the Kinau and took a train from Kiholo to Pala.

Arthur Jones, representing McInerny of Honolulu, has been doing a brisk business in the sale of shoes at Hana this week.

Sunday, the 10th, Rev. Mr. Thwing of Honolulu preached in the Pala Foreign church. The service began at 3 p.m. instead of 11 a.m. as usual.

Tonight a St. Patrick's dance takes place in Pala hall.

Weather very pleasant all the week.

LAHAINA TOWN IN HISTORY

(Special Correspondence.)

LAHAINA, Maui, March 15.—The residence of Mr. F. Hayesden has a royal history. Kamehameha III, Kamehameha IV, and perhaps other Hawaiian sovereigns used it as a palace. The throne room, the King's chamber and other royal apartments are shown to visitors. Some of the old chiefs were buried in the cellar under the throne room. Superstitious Hawaiians cannot be induced to enter this cellar after dark.

The old two-story stone

FAIR HONOLULU IS A MECCA OF DAILY PLEASURE

So Say All
Shriners.

Red Fezzes Doffed
and Spears
Salute.

Interviews With Many
Enthusiastic
Guests.

BANQUETS, balls, banquets, dinners and any amount of sight-seeing are keeping the visiting Shriners busy, and their books of engagements for the next two weeks are filled until they can hold no more. Every day has been a gala day with them since their arrival and there are more to come. The sunshiny days of the past week have kept the sands hot on the beach at Waikiki and elsewhere, and the camels are in their element. Allah be praised!

At the seventh hour this evening, long after the Muizzin call, the faithful of the tribes of Saladin, El Jebel, Aloha and the peoples who come from afar away, from Dovagia and from the Rapid City which is called the Grand, and from all parts of the land over which the Imperial Potentate holds sway, will gather beneath the glittering dome of the mosque wherein dwelleth the Potentate and many of his followers, and which is known to the common populace as the Moana hotel, the new, the great, and which was christened by the Mystic last week.

There will they gather, men and women, in the banquet hall of the great hostelry, in number about 300, and enjoy each other's company. The banquet is given by the wearers of the fez of the Paradise of the Pacific to their visiting brethren and their wives and others. None but the faithful will be allowed to linger within the banquet hall. So the edict has gone forth.

It is said that the things that will be eaten and the things that will be drunk will be myriad. A sparkling fluid, which is said to be carried in every caravan, and which is the official relief for parched throats, will it is said, rival in quantity the waters which roll upon the beach near by.

Then on Wednesday night the Shriners and the city folk will mingle at the drill shed, where a grand ball is to be given in honor of the visitors. The invitations were sent out Saturday and include the fashionables of the city. The hall will be decorated a la Mystic Shriner and it is to be a grand affair.

The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of Davey's photograph of the Imperial Potentate and high officers, together with the Arab Patrol and the visiting and local Shriners, taken on the front steps of the capitol building on Friday afternoon. Lon B. Winsor, the Imperial Potentate, arrayed in the gorgeous vestments of his office stands in the center of the group and on either side of him are L. E. Wood of Niles, Mich., the Marshal; Frank Evans, First Rabban; W. H. McGregor Second Rabban; Walter G. Jacobs of Aberdeen, S. D., First Ceremonial Master; C. B. Vaughan, Second Ceremonial Master; N. H. Stoddard, High Priest and Prophet; Charles E. Fink, Oriental Guide; Alchemist, Dr. F. N. Bonine; Alchemist, Lewis Barth. Seated below them is the Arab Patrol, consisting of twenty Shriners, in uniform, under the command of Col. Herkner. Above and below them are the Nobles, wearing fezzes and evening dress. A goat captured in the capitol grounds is conspicuous in the arms of a Shriner who was supremely happy over the results of his foraging expedition. The picture does not include the thirty or more novitiales who were "holding on to a rope," the size of a ship's cable, near by. They were compelled to forego the pleasure of having their pictures taken—one of the joys that come of waiting to be a full-fledged Shriner.

WHAT SHRINERS THINK OF US

A Chorus of Praise for Honolulu and Its Hospitable People.

Mr. J. J. Fisher, the baritone of the East, whose voice has gone out all over the earth in the records of graphophones, phonographs and other sound-reproducing machines, expresses himself as being much surprised with conditions, socially, commercially and in many other ways, in Honolulu.

"I had no idea you were so up-to-date," said he. "We did not expect to find so many nor such an excellent class of people here, and have been treated to a general surprise all around. Along with the automobile, electric lights, telephones and other modern conveniences, I see you have got the Edison sound-reproducing machines, and yesterday, while walking down the street I heard my own voice turned loose from a phonograph. I went in and found that my voice had preceded me by some five or six years. My voice is a great traveler, you know, and it keeps me busy keeping up with it. I did not know it had reached Honolulu. Indeed, this is a great little City, and I am sure pleasant memories will linger long with all of us when we have left the delightful Islands behind."

"Honolulu? It is a veritable Eden.



(Photo by Davey.)

THE VISITING SHRINERS ON STEPS OF EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

You can say anything you like in the eighth to live in Redlands, California, and Honolulu. Of the two, Honolulu has my preference. Its delightful climate, the character of its people, its surroundings, the beauty of its scenery—one can't begin to name the attractions of the place. As to scenery, I was the other day up to the Pall, and I have this to say: Though I have traveled much and viewed the finest scenes of the world, I have never seen anything to excel the beauty of that Pall. There is only one thing I don't like, and that, perhaps, is a matter of sentiment—I don't like the rapidity of civilization as manifested here; it grates on one's nerves to see the encroachments of modern civilization in Hawaii. The feast, or ban, which I attended yesterday was a great novelty to me, one of the greatest novelties I have ever met with; yet there was that something which spoiled it all—the management of the white man, and the touch of civilization. These things, of course, must set the great march of civilization in motion, but the survival of the fittest is ever a disagreeable thing to observe. As told from this, as I said before, Honolulu is a paradise and for tourists it is the ideal spot of the earth."—Dr. T. A. Wagner, Indianapolis.

"I have traveled far, and have never seen so perfect a combination of all things beautiful and harmonious anywhere I have been. It is all splendid beyond comparison."—Miss Crawford, Flint, Mich.

"There is no city in the United States of the size of Honolulu so cosmopolitan, and with so great a present and future, commercially speaking. I have been greatly surprised in this City. I had no idea of finding so excellent a class of people, so much observation in fashion, such a band as the Hawaiian band, such schools, such churches. It will take all much food for thought. I think Honolulu has a great business future, there is no doubt about it. Ten years hence there will be a new Honolulu. Its growth is bound to be rapid and steady."—Thomas F. Garrett, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Honolulu is a little Chicago. Compared to its size and population, there is no city in the entire United States so active commercially or its equal in commercial possibilities."—John Mowat, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I am pleased with Honolulu? Well, I should say, 'It's more like heaven than any place I have struck for a long time.' Three weeks ago I came out of the snow in Michigan, and here I am in balmy climes and under sunny skies. The contrast is one that I appreciate. Honolulu is certainly all right."—C. L. Sherwood, Dowagiac, Michigan.

"There are just two places on this

very busy so long as we stay."—Mrs. J. P. Moore, New York.

"When Honolulu gets in its electric car line and has a cheap means of transportation, and has some good big buildings, it will be a great City. These things are bound to come with its commercial importance. I am charmed with the climate and the people. However, some arrangements should be made so that a man may have accommodations of liquid refreshments if he so desires, particularly on holidays. Honolulu is too cosmopolitan and too modern to be spoilt by such bounds as there are in this direction. The price of drink is something unexpected, and the restrictions in this direction are a bar to progress. I want to say something about that road to the Pall. I was up there and it reminds me very much of the splendid roads of Rome and Italy, where I have recently been. It is a magnificently constructed road, and the scenery is splendid. I never saw anything more beautiful!"—Fred. Walser, Denver, Colo.

"I am delighted with the City. Its nestling little cottages and homes beneath the vines and trees are so charming. I have seen many places that I like. I want an electric railway built, and I want my husband to buy me a beautiful home here."—Mrs. Fred. Walser, Denver.

"I am very favorably impressed with the Islands. Nothing could be more delightful in the nature of climatic conditions, and that counts a great deal with any place. Besides, this City has a surprising class of people and is cosmopolitan enough to make one feel like hiding away whatever opinions one may have had of the Islands before visiting the Paradise of the Pacific. I can say no more than my friends have said, though no praise could exaggerate the beauty of this charming place."—J. C. Moore, New York.

"I permit me to echo the sentiments of all my friends. The universal opinion of all visitors must be pretty much the same. Honolulu is a beautiful City and the magnificent Island is a fitting setting."—Dr. Barth, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I wish our visit might be for three months instead of three weeks."—James Ross, Jamestown, N. Y.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say what I think of the Islands; I have enough confidence in their commercial future to have invested in property interests to a considerable extent. I lived in Honolulu for a number of years, but have not visited the Islands for fifteen years. In that time I may say that marvelous changes have taken place, and all for the better."—E. W. Tucker, formerly superintending engineer for Witte's Engineering Company.

"I am enjoying myself thoroughly. Honolulu is certainly the City to do that in. Any praise that one might bestow could only seem lame to those who have visited the little Eden in the middle of the ocean. If we might prolong our visit, I am sure there are none among us who would not be delighted."—Benjamin Cramer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Some places I have seen since I began this trip that I would like to settle down in forever. One is Redlands, California, and the other Honolulu. Honolulu is even more beautiful and desirable than Redlands."—Dr. Bunting, Easton, Pa.

"I am glad to say, I am more pleased with the ladies, regardless of race, race or color. One thing is settled. I have frequently heard people say,

"What are we ever going to do with those Islands anyway?" I can tell them now that the Islands can take care of themselves."—Wm. A. Schreiber, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"We have not found a beggar yet, which is a very strange thing. There haven't been any small boys asking for money, and we hear there is only one person in town. I am delighted with everything in general and can't help but participate. It would take too long."—Wm. Schreiber, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I am not saying much but thinking a great deal. This is the most beautiful country on the earth. There could be no improvement so far as the favors of nature are concerned, and man is in complete peace with the rest of the world here

in the Paradise of the Pacific."—G. F. Kuhles.

"I wish to compliment Honolulu on its hospitality. It is a rare and pleasant thing to meet with such hospitality as is found in this City. I have observed that you have no beggars, and apparently a very small percentage of the undesirable class of people. I had expected differently. In the Bahamas and other islands similarly situated, the traveler is besieged with beggars of all ages and sizes. Absence of mendicants is a very agreeable feature of your most agreeable City, with which we are all, without exception, charmed and delighted."—C. C. Philbrick, New York.

PACIFIC CABLE.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The Pacific cable resolutions were adopted in the Commons today. It transpired that no penalty clause was inserted in the contract of the construction company. Mr. Millock said a repair steamer would be maintained in British Columbia waters. He declined to discuss the question of nationalization of cables.

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CANAL AND HAWAII.

Comment of a Los Angeles Paper on the Prospects.

The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser lifts up its voice in support of the Nicaragua canal project, as follows:

"Every move made in favor of the Nicaragua canal is watched with solicitude in Hawaii, where there is no reason to doubt the good effects of such a waterway upon trade and commerce. The expectations of Coast ports, from Seattle to San Diego, may not be realized,

but a glance at the geography is enough to convince one that much of the commerce which the canal would build up between the Atlantic Coast of the United States and the ports of Japan, China and the Philippines would have to pay toll at the crossroads of the Pacific. All other stations in this great ocean, save Guam, are unfortunately placed for use as a tarrying point. The key of the situation is held by these islands, and from the month on which the canal is opened, Hawaiian values, great as they already are, must take the ascending plane."

There is no doubt that the building of the proposed waterway will be of great and lasting benefit to Hawaiian trade. It will be of direct benefit, in point of fact, to all the commercial islands of the western seas, for it will furnish a great ocean highway by which their products may reach the Eastern markets of Europe. The Hawaiian Islands, as stated by the Honolulu paper, are in a particularly fortunate position for securing substantial benefits from the construction of the canal, by reason of their geographical location on the route between the ports of China and Japan and the western terminus of the canal.

Russian trade, which has found an ocean outlet at Port Arthur, is also certain to develop into large proportions in the not very distant future, and this, like the commerce of the Orient, will tributary in greater or less degree to the ocean "half-way houses" of the Pacific Isles. The canal, to sum up the matter in a few words, will be of inestimable benefit to all the important ports of the Pacific Ocean.

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A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

LONDON, March 8.—The official program of the Duke of Cornwall and York's colonial visit gives his arrival at Halifax for September 15. He will leave Halifax on September 17, arriving at Quebec on September 20, and leaving there on October 17. He will arrive at St. John October 22 and leave there on October 25 and arrive at Portsmouth November 1. The present intention of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall appears to be to go to British Columbia between September 20 and October 17.

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New British Ships.

LONDON, March 8.—Arrangements had been made for the simultaneous launching today of the four new warships, the Montagu, first-class battleship of 14,000 tons; the Albemarle, first-class battleship of 14,000 tons; the Drake, armored cruiser of 9,000 tons; and the Kent, armored cruiser of 9,000 tons, at the four principal ports of the United Kingdom, but owing to the unfavorable weather at Portsmouth the launching of the Kent had to be postponed. The four vessels aggregate a displacement of about 42,000 tons, which makes a total of 92,000 tons added to the navy afloat since the accession of King Edward. The Montagu was launched at Devonport, the Albemarle at Chatham and the Drake at Pembroke.

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An amendment to the Ewa Plantation Company's charter, more definitely outlining the powers and responsibilities of the directors, is asked for in a petition filed by the officers of the company.



HIDALGOS OUT.

A Porto Rican comes to the latest phase of the plantation labor problem in Hawaii, and seems to furnish conclusive proof that the Porto Ricans are not capable of self-government; that is, it has about as much bearing upon that question as most other arguments that Congress takes into consideration relative to the "New Possessions." The trouble in question took place at Ookala, which recently added to its labor supply about twenty-five descendants of the ancient Hidalgos, who pined for work and could not find it in Porto. At least they thought work was what they needed, but it seems they were mistaken.

Mr. Florentino Souza was called upon by Sheriff Andrews the other evening to act as interpreter for a Porto Rican who had hoofed it all the way from Oookala seeking policemen and finding none until he arrived at what Josiah Flint would call the "Front Office." He evidently did not know that policemen in Hawaii are not allowed to go out at night, and had probably never read about the difficulty of finding a needle in a haystack. When Mr. Souza arrived the unfortunate Rican, who had only escaped the severity of Spain to pass under the yoke of Oookala, poured forth his tale. He said that on the preceding morning, it being somewhat damp out of doors, he and his companions were not desirous of labor and had concluded to spend the day in rest and meditation. Nevertheless entered upon their seclusion a fierce and untamed luna, who, with many strange oaths, laid about him and routed them out to toil and discomfit; as for himself he was with all haste donning his raincoat, being glad of the opportunity to get out in the fresh morning air, when the aforesaid barbarian, it is to say, the luna—fell upon him with blows and kicks; here he showed various marks of his prowess.

One day or two afterward Mr. Souza came across a number of other Porto Ricans in Hilo who said they had been whipped and otherwise maltreated, and had left the plantation for good. It is understood that they had been employed by Mr. J. G. Serrao.

"I imagine," said Mr. Souza, "from what I saw, that the Porto Ricans that came here are a rather lazy and worthless lot from the coast towns. The laborers on the plantations in the interior of the island are very good workers, though perhaps not so good as the Japanese we have here. They generally live on the plantations from generation to generation and become attached to the place where they own land. These people are a sort of floating, shiftless element and I think inclined to be lazy. At the same time, if I were a plantation luna, I should be very wary about using violence toward them. They are vindictive and treacherous; they never forget, and sooner or later they will probably be given a chance to get back at the one who injured them, and it will probably be by a stab from behind."—Hilo Herald.

KOHALA-HILO RAILROAD.

Smith & Parsons, who act in the capacity of legal advisers for Mr. Gehr, president of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company, were interviewed by a Tribune representative in regard to the future operations or non-operations of this corporation.

"I have received a number of letters recently from Mr. Gehr," said Mr. Smith, "and have every reason to suppose that the enterprise in question will go ahead and that there is no intention or necessity on the part of the promoters to drop it.

"Various complications have arisen in the East caused partly by the death of the chief financial backer of the project, and partly by the withdrawal of those who had agreed to take the bonds. This has resulted simply in the necessity of going over the whole operation again for the purpose of securing capital, and this Mr. Gehr has effected, or so nearly effected that there is no doubt of his success. The delay is harassing, annoying and has had a depressing effect upon the development of the town, but it does not mean discouragement or defeat. I expect Mr. Gehr back in the near future."—Hilo Tribune.

PRISONER BREAKS BONDS.

Two Japanese, who had been entrusted with a large sum of money with which to pay off men engaged in a road contract in Kauai, have gone wrong. That is, one of them has gone wrong, according to the ideas of the police officer who had them in charge.

It seems that there was due twenty-four men working on the contract \$62,50, and this money was given that two Japanese to take to the camp. Instead of doing so they came over to Hilo and secured agents at Okumura's hotel and proceeded to obtain the town's rooms. What the chief at Okumura's did not provide for the guests—the two swells did, and chicken and shark's fins were on the menu card three times a day until their delay in arriving with the money began to cause a murmur of discontent among the laborers. Then the police were notified and Yotaro was put on the case, \$100 being offered by the contractors for the arrest of the men. He found them at the hotel and took them to the station house, where, on being searched, they yielded up \$42,25 and two cases of indigestion. A policeman was sent over from Kauai to take the men back, and he left Hilo with his charges handcuffed together, some time Tuesday. At twelve miles he stopped to see a horse leaving the prisoners on the veranda of the occupied by the wants of the horse, he returned to the house only to find that one of the prisoners had slipped his handcuffs from his wrists and made his escape. The other one had not attempted to get away.

Officer Kelley was notified and made a thorough search without satisfactory results. Yesterday morning he got word of someone seeing a Japanese answering the description of the missing man, but there was nothing definite. Deputy Sheriff Overend and Captain Hitchcock went up to Olaa yesterday to assist in the search.—Hilo Herald.

LARGE PLANTATION OWNERS.

W. G. Irwin, John Buck, L. A. Thurston, George Ross and J. A. Scott spent last Tuesday in touring through Puna and Olaa. They left Hilo on the 7:30 train, expecting to visit the Puna plantation and return by a special to Olaa in time for luncheon at Mr. McStocken's.

But the engine of the special left the track. While Mr. Richards put in a telephone and sent back for a new engine, the party drove away with Mr. Campbell and had luncheon at his house. Afterwards they drove about the plantation and when the new engine arrived returned to Olaa. They had a second luncheon there and drove around through the fields returning to Hilo on the regular evening train.—Hilo Herald.

PYTHIAN DANCE.

Hilo Lodge No. 7, K. of P., has reason to congratulate itself over a most successful reception and dance given to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson at Spreckels' Hall

on Wednesday evening last. It is believed that those who attended declare it without exception one of the pleasantest of the year. There were about 150 present, the invitations having been somewhat restricted by regulations allowing each member of the lodges to invite but one guest exclusive of ladies. Almost all of those who received invitations were, however, present. The hall had been very prettily decorated by C. H. W. Hitchcock with the assistance of others. Klondike Dan with his company furnished the music and C. D. Pringle of the ice cream parlor looked after the welfare of the inner man. The program included sixteen numbers, beside divers extraneous, and the gentle pastime of hopping continued until about 2:30 of the morning of Thursday. The districts suburban to Hilo were quite well represented and many Knights and members of other lodges were much in evidence. Both the lodge and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson may claim well deserved popularity, using this evening's entertainment as a test.—Hilo Herald.

SAID FAREWELL.

Captain Gillette, who has been in charge of the Salvation Army work in Hilo for five months past, has been compelled, through poor health, to take a year's rest from army work, and will try outdoor employment. He is at present employed in a lumber camp. He wishes to thank the people of Hilo for their sympathy and help. Sunday will be the farewell meeting. Lieutenant McLeod from Maui will be in charge for a few weeks, when other officers are expected from the States.—Hilo Herald.

TO INSTALL ORGAN.

H. T. Lake, the representative of the American Music Company, arrived by the Kaimau from Maui on Wednesday, having received a message from Honolulu by wireless telegraphy that the organ for Haili Church was on the St. Katherine, and that he was to go to Hilo and install the instrument. Mr. Lake will probably be here for three weeks or a month engaged in this and other business of the firm. Jack Bergstrom will come up a little later.—Hilo Herald.

HE DOESN'T APPROVE.

L. A. Thurston during his recent visit to Hilo has looked into the matter referred to some time ago in the Tribune relative to the Loebenstein lease of the Severance premises and the demand of the Government for a portion of the profit on such leases. Mr. Thurston has expressed himself in unmistakable terms relative to the injustice of these demands, and his influence will be exerted to procure the withdrawal of them.—Hilo Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. McDonald, wife of M. F. McDonald, arrived with her children from the Coast by the Roderick Dhu. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will make their home in one of the Leobenstein cottages on the old Severance premises. They will be at home to their friends after the 25th of this month.

Mr. W. G. Irwin, who has been staying at Waiauau Lawns since last Sunday, left for Kauai yesterday in company with Mr. John Buck and Captain William Matson, both of San Francisco. They will spend several days at Naalani plantation, returning to Hilo for the Kinau on March 22.

Owing to the switch at the Kapoho end of the Puna Railroad being left slightly ajar on Tuesday morning, the engine ran off the track and considerable time and trouble was consumed in getting it back to its accustomed route. The surface of Puna is not so well adapted for the making of cross-country excursions. The prize novelties in the New York Herald's second competition, was written by Mrs. Hayes, wife of Dr. Henry Hayes, who is well known in Hilo and soon to be a permanent resident here. Mrs. Hayes writes under the pen name of Edna Proctor Clark, and is an author of considerable reputation.

The son of C. M. Walton of Pahala, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever for seven weeks, is now well on the road to recovery.

Mr. McStocken of the Olaa plantation entertained at lunch on Tuesday Messrs. John Buck, W. G. Irwin, John Scott, George Ross and others who were returning from a trip to Puna.

Dr. Holland, the Puna plantation and Government physician, has named his home at Kapoho "Home of Rest." As that portion of the suburbs of Hilo is peculiarly quiet and retired, the name is especially appropriate.

Attorney Carl S. Smith goes to Honolulu by today's Kinau to argue several cases at the term of the Supreme Court.

Among the passengers on the outgoing Kinau were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wilson of San Francisco, who have been making an extended visit on the Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were accompanied by Miss Ardella Mills, daughter of President Mills of the Southern Pacific.

Sheriff Andrews went to Kona on Saturday to be present at the opening of the term of court there.

The militia drilled on Waiauau street last Friday night and showed improvement in every way.

Yanegasaba, proprietor of a hotel on Front street, was arrested by Officer Yokara on Sunday last for selling liquor without a license.

The Hilo Railway Company is painting its new freight cars a brilliant yellow color.

Three Galicians are under arrest for altering an order for goods drawn by the Honolulu Sugar Company on Richards & Schoen.

What the chief at Okumura's did not provide for the guests—the two swells did, and chicken and shark's fins were on the menu card three times a day until their delay in arriving with the money began to cause a murmur of discontent among the laborers. Then the police were notified and Yotaro was put on the case, \$100 being offered by the contractors for the arrest of the men. He found them at the hotel and took them to the station house, where, on being searched, they yielded up \$42,25 and two cases of indigestion. A policeman was sent over from Kauai to take the men back, and he left Hilo with his charges handcuffed together, some time Tuesday. At twelve miles he stopped to see a horse leaving the prisoners on the veranda of the occupied by the wants of the horse, he returned to the house only to find that one of the prisoners had slipped his handcuffs from his wrists and made his escape. The other one had not attempted to get away.

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AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.

George W. Watt of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grippe and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grippe have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., sole agents and importers.

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THE WEATHER FOR THE LAST MONTH

Temperature mean for the month, 68.7°; normal, 70.4°; average daily maximum, 73.0°; average daily minimum, 62.7°; average daily range, 12.3°; greatest daily range, 20 degrees; least daily range, 3°; highest temperature, 78°; lowest, 54°. The mean temperature was the lowest on record for February with one exception.

Barometer average, 29.838; normal, 29.97 (corrected for gravity by -0.06); highest, 30.11; lowest, 29.48; greatest 24-hour change, 0.22. The above is the lowest average, also the lowest single reading for twenty years. "Lows" passed this point on the 6th and 20th; "highs" on the 16th and 28th.

Relative humidity, 76.5%; normal, 74.9%; mean dew point, 61.6°; normal, 62.5%; absolute moisture, 6.07 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.24.

Rainfall, 7.66 inches; normal, 5.95; rain-record days, 18; normal, 16; greatest rainfall in one day, 2.87; rainfall at Hamakua, 10.45; at Kapiolani Park, 8.28; westerly winds greatly diminishing the usual difference between these two stations.

The artesian well level, 1,250, during the month from 34.03 to 34.31 feet above mean sea level. On March 1, 1900, it stood at 34.04.

Trade-wind days, 5.3° of N.N.E.; normal number of trade-wind days for February, 5.3°; average force of wind, Beaufort scale, 2.2; cloudiness, tenths of sky, 5.3°; normal, 4.9.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall, as compared with normal: Hilo District, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 76.6%; average minimum, 63.9%; Waimea, 1,730 feet elevation, 72.1% and 60.3%; Kauai, 800 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kulaokoa, 1,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 2,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 3,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 4,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 5,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 6,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 7,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 8,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 9,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 10,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 11,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 12,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 13,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 14,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 15,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 16,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 17,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 18,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 19,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 20,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 21,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 22,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 23,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 24,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 25,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 26,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 27,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 28,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 29,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 30,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 31,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 32,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 33,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 34,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 35,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 36,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 37,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 38,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 39,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 40,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 41,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 42,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 43,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 44,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 45,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 46,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 47,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 48,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 49,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 50,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 51,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 52,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 53,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 54,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 55,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 56,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 57,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 58,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 59,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 60,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 61,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 62,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 63,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 64,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 65,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 66,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 67,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 68,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 69,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 70,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 71,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 72,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 73,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 74,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 75,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 76,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 77,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 78,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 79,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 80,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 81,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 82,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 83,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 84,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 85,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 86,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 87,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 88,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 89,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 90,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 91,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 92,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 93,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 94,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; Kauai, 95,000 feet elevation, 78.0% and 66.3%; K

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 15.

Am. sp. Jabez Howes, Clapp, from Tacoma with coal.
Am. schr. Metha Nelson, Christiansen, from San Francisco.
I.-L. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Honolulu and Kukuhae.
I.-L. stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai.
I.-L. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai.

Saturday, March 16.

C.-A. S. S. Warrimoo, Phillips, from Victoria and Vancouver, March 8.
O. & O. S. S. Gage, Finch, from the Orient; Yokohama, March 6.

Am. bkt. Skagit, Robinson, 24 days from Port Gamble.

Am. schr. Dehance, Bluhm, 51 days from Newcastle.

W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, from Molokai.

Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports.

Sunday, March 17.

W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului and way ports.

I.-L. stmr. Hanalei, Greene, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.

I.-L. stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Eleele, Kauai.

I.-L. stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Waimea, Kauai.

Monday, March 18.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, for Oahu ports.

I.-L. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Honolulu.

I.-L. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili.

I.-L. stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli.

I.-L. stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Punalu'u.

I.-L. stmr. James Mahee, Tellef, for Kapaa.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 15.

Am. bkt. Galilee, Dinsmore, for Honolulu, to load sugar for San Francisco.

C.-A. S. S. Warrimoo, Phillips, for the Colonies.

Monday, March 18.

Am. bk. Olympic, Gibbs, 33 days from San Francisco; partly dimasted.

Am. sp. Henry Villard, Quirk, 129 days from Savannah; off port last night.

TO SAIL TODAY.

Am. schr. Rosamond, Ward, for San Francisco, about noon.

W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahului and way ports, at 5 p.m.

W. stmr. Maui, Suchs, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

From the Other Islands.

Early yesterday morning Wilder's steamer Claudine, Captain Parker, arrived from Kahului and way ports with 3,000 bags of sugar, 92 bags of corn, 77 bags of taro, 3 horses, 80 hogs, 119 packages of sundries, and the following passengers: J. E. Pendleton, S. K. Kaleikini, Hisayoshi, Rev. Inai, Rev. S. Kodama, Ah Young, J. K. Saunders, Rev. J. E. Kepipi, Rev. J. G. Kina, J. Madeiros, J. P. Cooke, M. S. Rogers, Goo Lip, F. T. P. Waterhouse, J. C. Flanders, Miss L. H. Flanders, Mrs. C. H. Jennings, L. H. Rogers, J. T. Taylor, W. B. Hardy, J. B. Kennedy, C. Boite, J. Garcia, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Awana, Mrs. P. Johnson, E. K. Devane, shele, and wife, Rev. E. Tokimasa, L. M. Vethesen, Theo. Richards, Rev. Leingham, Rev. E. W. Thwing, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

Steamers Hanalei, Mikahala, and Noeau, of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, also arrived the first thing in the morning, as usual. The Hanalei, Captain Greene, from Nawiliwili, Kauai, brought 12,396 bags of sugar for Hackfeld & Co., 41 bags of taro, 24 packages of merchandise, and the following passengers: Mrs. Cramer and child, Miss Mele Kauilana, Mrs. Kaeo, Henry Sheldon, Mrs. Hess, William Tell, H. C. Schmidt, Leong Cheng, L. E. Opana, Lee Chuck, Wong Chuck, Fan Sen F. Carter, N. F. Bowler, and B. F. Correa.

The Noeau, from Wataine, Kauai, brought 4,117 bags of K. S. M. sugar for Hackfeld & Co., 300 bags of rice, 10 packages of sundries and a paledriver, James Morse, and five deck passengers were the only people who arrived on the Noeau.

The Mikahala, from Eleele, Kauai, brought 5,000 bags of Makaweli sugar for Alexander & Baldwin, 9 bags of coffee, and 36 packages of sundries. The following passengers arrived on the Mikahala: Mrs. L. J. Johnson, H. Morris and wife, F. J. Swilling, Lady Horner, Mrs. H. Danford, C. L. Wright and wife, C. E. Wolfe, Mrs. M. Andraught, Miss C. E. Wolfe, Mrs. M. Kekona and child, Ah Bin, Ah Quon, Ah Yat, Y. Nan, Ah Koo, wife and two children, Jim Lee and three children.

Wilder's steamer Kinau, Captain Freeman, arrived from Hilo and way ports early Saturday afternoon with the following passengers: A. W. Wilson and wife, Miss Adele Mills, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, J. Wickens, E. L. Like, H. S. Crane, Mrs. E. A. Nauahi, W. J. Monteith, Gung Owens, F. J. Calf, D. L. Davis, J. S. Canario and wife, J. E. Grossman, L. C. Wilfong, Carl S. Smith, D. Baldwin, A. Humberg, William Fernandes, Mrs. H. H. Ruttmann, and two children, J. H. Gregory, S. K. Kahana, and wife, H. S. Gould, H. Isukanoto, J. R. Hopkins, W. V. Harris, John Dator, J. C. Kelly, R. A. Ryman, C. B. Kinney, Miss M. Miner, L. S. Dillingham, J. Hind, D. Conway, Captain A. G. Page, George Ghid, Rev. W. S. Makemau, Goo Sang, wife and three children; S. Decker, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Mrs. Able and child, Mrs. S. K. Pu, Pub and servant, H. Akona, Song Poy, A. Pettridge, H. Lamont, wife and child; W. H. King, George Cummings, J. M. Keola and child, Dr. Averdam, George H. Allen, B. S. Chase, and 30 deck passengers.

Sizing Up Legislature.

The legislators got on their ear on Saturday, and wanted to get even with the newspapers. The average legislator always feels his oats. He has been nobody, and suddenly he is thrust into prominence. The average newspaper man knows the exact value of the average legislator and the poor little thing he unitites. The average newspaper man is ignorant, the ignoramus of the average legislator, and the only way the little legislator can get back is to try to use power delegated to him for very different purposes. Our wise ones have been making the average fools of themselves, but no bigger fools than the California Legislature did a couple of years ago. But who remembers the names of the men who were in that Legislature, any more than in a couple of months? any one will remember the names of those who are in our own—Star.

Captain J. N. K. Keola, from Walluku, is visiting in Honolulu. He will return on Friday via the Moana Loa.

Mr. Jay P. McCoy, of Shanghai, is again in town. He will soon return to China to organize an insurance company there.

FEAST OF SHRINERS
AT MOANA HOTEL

FOR He's a Jolly Good Fellow, Wela Ka Ha'ol sang the three hundred Shriners and ladies who sat down at the groaning banquet tables at the Moana hotel last night on the occasion of the complimentary dinner given by Aloha Temple of Honolulu to Imperial Potentate Lou B. Winsor, the Imperial Officers and Associate Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

With music, clinking of glasses filled to the brim with the sparkling juice of the grape, and in the presence of the fairest of women and the noblest of members of the ancient Arabic order, the banquet was the most successful one ever given in the Hawaiian Islands. Praised be the Faithful!

Six long tables, white and shining and with vases of the choicest of Hawaii's blossoms—red and pink carnations, yellow coreopsis, white and yellow marguerites and roses of the daintiest of hues—made a picture that grew upon the Shriners and their ladies as they stepped within the threshold of the hall in which the banquet was laid.

Music there was, of course. From the orchestra gallery, itself a picturesque creation of the architect's mind, music floated ever and anon, mingling with the clinking of the glasses and the surge of the surf. Music was in the air. The irresistible national anthem drew forth vociferous melodies and the Red, White and Blue never found more willing and patriotic throats to carry its impressive strains out upon the breeze-swept shores; the rhythmic measures of the Georgia cake walk caused all dignity to be thrown to the winds and hands, heads and glasses waved in the air as the catchy strains merrily broke upon the gaiety at the banquet tables. When a march was played the air caused the feet to tap in military precision upon the polished floor and as "Whistling Rufus" greeted their ear, all thought of formality was thrown aside and the lips of all, handsome men and fair women, were puckered in an effort to carry the air.

No banquet in Honolulu was ever attended with more informality and yet with such a marked degree of attention to those who were the guests. The guest of honor, Imperial Potentate Winsor, was in his element, and when called upon to respond to the toast, "The Imperial Potentate," the graceful compliments which rolled melodiously from his lips, both to the Aloha Temple which was responsible for the feast in this oasis, and also to the ladies, drew praise from his many admirers, who are legion and come from every state and territory in the Union, including the baby territory—Hawaii.

A man of handsome physique, possessing the oratorical voice, whose words were delivered in a way that charmed the auditors, he was at once the man of man at the banquet. Speak the name of Winsor and it is like rubbing the lamp of Aladdin—for the genii of the Mystic Shrine at once respond to it.

The assemblage which gathered beneath the roof of the Moana hotel was probably such an one as the Pacific has rarely seen. No pilgrimage of the highest officials of the Shrine has ever been undertaken into such a far-away oasis as Hawaii, and at no time has the Potentate and his Council ever had such an escort since the days of the Crusades. These were the greatest men known to that ancient Arabic order. The women who have journeyed in the caravan across the hot sands of the hospitality which had been shown the visiting caravan in Honolulu, and said there was nothing like the hospitality which you so modestly style the "Paradise of the Pacific," and which I assure you should be enlarged to the "Paradise of the World"—and no one will dispute your claim. I wish that we had in our native tongue words to express the sentiments which swell up within us, but not attempting that, I am led to rely upon your one beautiful word with which to close my remarks—Aloha." (Applause).

C. V. Dykeman of Brooklyn, N. Y., responded to the toast, "The Imperial Council." He said it was a case of "Linger Longer Lu" with him, as he had been given no intimation that he was to speak. He spoke warmly of the hospitality which had been shown the visiting caravan in Honolulu, and said there was nothing like the hospitality of Aloha Temple. He said he took pride in Hawaii's everlasting summer and in the warm, genial dispositions of its people. Honolulu was a green spot in the oasis and he trusted that its memories would exist long in the hearts of those who had seen it. "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will linger there still," he concluded.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitney, Jr., Miss Whitney, Judge and Mrs. M. Este, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker, Miss Hallie Pears of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Miss Blackman of San Francisco, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Wood, J. D. Tucker, W. H. Conley, P. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mrs. E. D. Teaney, Mr. and Mrs. Mannie Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Gerritt P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mc-

Other toasts were responded to as follows: "Saladin Temple," George F. Sinclair; "The Present Pilgrimage," J. M. Raymond; "Aloha Temple," Dr. C. B. Wood; "The Recent Pilgrimage," J. A. McCandless; "The Ladies," Charles Chapman.

At the conclusion of the banquet the guests repaired to the main hotel and were soon whirling away in the dizzy mazes of the waltz in the ladies' parlor, which had been cleared for the occasion and a canvas spread upon the floor. The great hostelry was ablaze with lights from top to bottom and was the most inviting spot in all Honolulu. Toward midnight even, the untiring Shriners began to dwindle away and soon the banquet was remembered in the dreams of those who were there.

The menu and music were as follows:

MENU.
California Oyster Cocktail.
Salted Jordan Almonds.
Marinated Olives.
Lobster Souffle, Newberg.
Larded Tenderloin of Beef.
dux Chambagnon.
Stuffed Turnips a la Duxelle.
Punch a la Romaine.
Roast Spring Chicken au Chanson.
Petits Pois. Risotto Potatoes.
Cold Smoked Beef Tongue.
Ham Glace.
Sliced Turkey.
Lettuce la Francaise.
Plumiere Ice Cream.
Assorted Cakes.
Navel Oranges.

NATIVE BANANAS.
Fromage de Roquefort.
Cafe Noir.
Sauterne. Malbec. Pommeray.
MUSICAL.
1. March, "El Capitan" Souza
2. Overture "Moana Hotel" Smith
3. Value "La Barcarolle" Waide
4. Polish National Dance Scharwenka
5. Rag Melodies Mills
6. Selection "Plantation Echoes" Ross
7. Two-Step, "The Charlton" Souza
8. Ballad Music from "Faust" Gounod
9. Value "Don't Be Cross" Tobani
10. "Whistling Rufus" Mills
(Van Prang's Orchestra)

Following are the names of the visiting Shriners present:

W. Atkinson, W. Atkins, Joseph W. Ayler, James T. Ashworth, H. Ashley and wife, Miss Alice M. Ashley, Miss Lizzie Anderson, Dr. F. W. Bluke, Dr. J. W. Brown, Dr. J. L. Benepe and wife, D. Benepe, John Bakely, Dr. Louis Barth and wife, W. W. Branch and wife, Charles Becker, J. B. Barnett and wife, John D. Black, Dr. Fred N. Bonine, R. Carr, Dr. O. C. Bunting, John R. Bordeaux, Jos. B. Britton, W. H. Currier and wife, Bernhardt Cramer, Donald F. Campbell, Josiah S. Caldwell, H. A. Crawford, Miss Anna Crawford, Charles Chipman and wife, D. L. Cornwell and wife, Joseph F. Crater and wife, Mrs. T. M. Callahan, O. M. Clark, Miss McNeil Clark, G. Chiera and wife, J. C. Campbell and wife, Miss Campbell, A. C. Detwiller, George C. Diefenderfer and wife, C. V. Dykeman and wife, C. B. Dean, B. L. Dewey, F. O. Evans and wife, Samuel Felt and wife, Charles E. Finch, George A. Finch, Josephine F. Finch, S. S. Getchell, Thomas F. Garrett, D. D. Hanover, Alexander Halliday, Rolla W. Hess, C. A. Hungerford and wife, John D. Holms, Dr. T. S. Hacker, J. C. Herkner, L. C. Hill and wife, Miss Lina Haag, S. O. Hendy and wife, A. Hisomada and wife, W. G. P. Jacobs, Mrs. M. E. Jones, Mrs. George P. Jones, Charles B. Judd, N. J. Johnson, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Peter Kettnering, Frank V. Knauss, Walter Karch, G. F. Kuhles, Miss Clara L. Kuhles, Karl A. Lotti, Mrs. Peter S. Lott, Daniel W. Lawrence, Frank W. Lyle, F. W. Lewis and wife, J. B. Lambie and wife, A. W. Miller, W. C. Monroe, J. C. Moore, Mrs. J. F. Moore, John Mowat, A. E. Morey and wife, A. Morrison, W. H. McGregor and wife, James Nelson, A. W. Noyes, F. T. Pritchard and wife, C. C. Philbrick, G. F. Peterson, J. H. Gillin, wife and son Millburn, Mrs. Wm. Palin, George H. Perry, St. Clair Parry, T. J. Phelps and wife, Mrs. C. V. Purcell, S. R. Phelps and wife, S. S. Patten, W. F. Peterson and wife, C. B. Quigley and wife, S. Reynolds, B. W. Rowell, J. B. Ross, J. M. Raymond, L. Rosenthal, C. L. Sherwood, George F. Sinclair and wife, N. A. Stoddard, R. H. Stafford, J. M. Steeves and wife, W. A. Schreiber and wife, T. W. Strahan and wife, Miss Nellie Strahan, George N. Schofield, J. L. Shetterly and wife, Dr. L. A. Thompson, H. G. Van Court, John A. Wolcott, L. E. Wood, H. F. Wood and wife, John G. Wood, Lou B. Winsor, Wm. Wentzel and wife, Miss Mary A. Wyle, John Wadell and wife, T. B. Warren and wife, Miss Warren, Thomas J. Winekler, J. H. Watson, W. A. Whitman and wife, Dr. T. A. Wagner.

Among those present from Honolulu were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitney, Jr., Miss Whitney, Judge and Mrs. M. Este, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker, Miss Hallie Pears of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Miss Blackman of San Francisco, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Wood, J. D. Tucker, W. H. Conley, P. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mrs. E. D. Teaney, Mr. and Mrs. Mannie Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Gerritt P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mc-

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2264-31 UNION MILL CO.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at its office in Kohala, on Thursday, April 4th, at 10 a. m. JAMES RENTON, President, Kohala, March 15, 1901. 2264-31

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Dr. Hirah P. Hugus, late of Kealia, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

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